FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 076 *18 April 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

PRAVDA Maintains Loss of Iran Bases No Obstacle to SALT [Tolkunov 16 Apr] AA 1
SALT Delegations Meet in Geneva 11 Apr AA 1
TASS Cites Congressman in Favor of SALT-II AA 1
17th Round of MBFR Talks Concludes Unsuccessfully [Melnikov in PRAVDA 13 Apr] AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review Discusses Rhodesia, Asia, PRC-SRV Friction [Ovchinnikov 15 Apr] CC 1
East-West Trade Produces Mutual Advantage CC 4
Interparliamentary Union Conference Opens in Prague CC 5
Conclusion of WFTU Session in Sofia Reported CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Brezhnev Book on Soviet-U.S. Relations Hailed in PRAVDA [14 Apr] A 1
Washington Pressuring South Korea in Trade Talks [Yegorov] A 3
Canadian Warships To Participate in S. Korean Maneuvers A 4
Cooperation in Ocean Research With Canada Praised A 4

CHINA

USSR Presents PRC With Proposals for Talks B 1
PRC Excuse for Terminating Treaty With USSR Refuted [(Barasov)] B 1
U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits PRC B 2
U.S. Hawks' Pressure To Place Spy Stations in PRC Noted [Levin, Ptashnikov] B 2
PRAVDA Comments on Chilean Trade Delegation's Visit B 3
Moscow Soiree Marks Birthday of PRC Activist Wang Ming B 4
Chinese, Foreign Students Clash in Nanking Reported B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary on Recent Japan-PRC Friendship Treaty C 1
Effect on Japan's Peace Policy [Afonin] C 1
Beijing's Aggressive Nature [Latyshev in PRAVDA] C 1
Briefs: Nakhodka-Japan Passenger Route C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Commentary Voices Concern at Pakistan's Nuclear Plans D 1
[Maslennikov in PRAVDA 13 Apr]
Afghanistan Remains Calm Despite Insurgents' Attacks D 1
Afghanistan Prepares for Revolution Anniversary D 2
Final Stage of Land Reform Begins in Afghanistan D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Sino-Vietnamese Talks Begin on Normalization of Relations E 1
Beginning of Talks E 1
SRV Demands E 1
Pham Van Dong on Negotiations E 1
PRC Not Showing 'Good Will' [Glazunov] E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Kosygin Cables Condolences to Djuranovic on Earthquake Damage F 1
Husak Discusses Agriculture With Gorbachev in Prague F 1
[PRAVDA 11 Apr]
Bulgarian CP Central Committee Delegation Visits USSR F 1
[PRAVDA 10 Apr]
Bulgaria's Zhivkov Receives Warsaw Pact Commander F 1
Briefs: Bulgarian Embassy Press Conference F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Adoption of AWACS Reflects NATO Desire for Integration G 1
[Potapov in PRAVDA 7 Apr]
Ambassador Gardner Named in Italian Election Interference G 1
[Khabarov in PRAVDA 13 Apr]
TASS Notes Italy Becoming Major Arms Exporter G 2
[Teterin]
Norway Refuses To Supply Oil to Israel Despite Pressure G 3
Strauss Steers Course of Power Politics and Revanchism G 3
[Sakharov]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Egypt To Be Used as Pawn by U.S. in Mideast H 1
Fatah Central Committee Censures As-Sadat H 1
[Geyvandov in PRAVDA 10 Apr]
TASS Disputes As-Sadat's Claim To Represent Palestinians H 2
Reports From Cairo on Arrests, Left Party Statement H 2
Soviet Peace Committee Condemns Separate Peace Treaty H 3
Israel Uses 'Tactic of Intimidation' Against Syria H 4
Israel To Allow Lebanese Army Troops Near Its Border H 4
TASS Comments on Situation in Iran, Taleqani's Disappearance H 5
Soviet Official, Syrian Ambassador Praise Ties on Anniversary H 6
Syrian CP Statement H 6
Soviet-Iraqi Cooperation Commission Ends Baghdad Session H 7

Iraqi Official Speaks on Relations With Socialist States H 7
Kosygin Cables Congratulations to Moroccan Prime Minister H 7
Moscow Urges Peaceful Solution of Western Sahara Issue H 7
[Nikolayev]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Reportage, Commentary on Rhodesian Elections J 1
Atmosphere of Terror, Repression [Novikov] J 1
Nkomo Interview [NOVOYE VREMYA] J 1
British Conservatives' Support for Rhodesia Assailed J 2
[Belyanskiy]
IZVESTIYA Discusses Nigerian Oil Industry, Cooperation With USSR J 3
[Koryavin]
Capitalism Proves Harmful to Ivory Coast Villages J 4
[Grigoryev]
Soviet-Ethiopian Cooperation Agreement Signed in Addis Ababa J 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Somoza Troops Commit Atrocities in Nicaraguan Fighting K 1
Latin American Parliament Holds First Session K 1
Arkhipov, Cuba's Rodriguez Hold 'Friendly' Talks in Moscow K 1
[PRAVDA 10 Apr]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Soviet Session Opens in Kremlin 18 April R 1
17 Apr Presidium Session R 1
Councils of Elders Meeting R 1
Supreme Soviet Session Opens R 2
Soviet of Nationalities First Session R 2
Chambers' Equality Lauded R 2
Soviet of Nationalities Second Session R 3
Soviet of Union First Session R 3
Soviet of Union Second Session R 4
Brezhnev at Joint Session R 5
CPSU Central Committee Slogans for May Day 1979 [PRAVDA 14 Apr] R 5
Book on 'Clerical Anticommunism' Hailed by Moldavian Paper R 11
[Babiy in SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 1 Apr]
Illegal Use of Equipment in Underground Book Trade Exposed R 13
[Dmitriyev in TRUD 5 Apr]
Georgian Government Resolution on Parasitism, 'Spongers' R 15
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 3 Apr]
New Azerbaijan Motor Transport Minister Appointed R 15
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 4 Apr]
Georgian Council of Ministers Appoints New Officials R 15
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 3 Apr]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Party-State Resolution on Fuel Complex, Spare Parts S 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 Apr]

Poor Material, Technical Backup for Oil Prospecting Hit S 3
[Kurzin in TRUD 1 Apr]
Mangyshlak Oil Production Shortfall Last Year Examined S 4
[Dildyayev in KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Mar]
Briefs: Automated Ammonia Plant S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress For 16-17 April T 1
Heavy Rains, Flooding in Kirgizia Cause Heavy Damage T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonaut Rukavishnikov Describes Problem With Soyuz-33 U 1
[Zheleznysk]
Shortcomings in Hovercraft Manufacture Criticized U 1
[Sabirov in IZVESTIYA 25 Mar]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Order on Troop Discharge, Next Conscription V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Mar]
Air Defense Troops Hailed by Deputy Commander V 1
[Podgornyy in TRUD 8 Apr]

PRAVDA MAINTAINS LOSS OF IRAN BASES NO OBSTACLE TO SALT

LD161116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 79 p 5 LD

["Intrigues of Hawks"--Andrey Tolkunov "Commentator's Column"]

[Text] The U.S. opponents of the new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement (SALT-II) resorted of late to a new "argument". This time the pretext is the decision by the Iranian Government to close the CIA's radio monitoring bases in Iran. Certain persons in Washington assert that it is only with the use of these bases that it would be possible to verify adherence by the Soviet Union to the agreement that is now being drafted.

The U.S. hawks clearly hope that the hullabaloo about the "lost bases" will make it possible to channel the discussion of the SALT-II question along the line that suits them.

Moreover, as the New York TIMES reports, it has become known in Washington that Senator H. Jackson and those who share his views, including representatives of the Republican Party, are now studying the possibility of putting forward an amendment to the future treaty, which after being signed must be submitted to the Senate for ratification. If you recall past "amendments" by the senator for the state of Washington concerning Soviet-American relations, then it is obvious that those now being prepared will be aimed at damaging those relations and the cause of arms limitation.

In the period of just over 6 years in which the provisional strategic offensive arms limitation agreement (SALT-II) has been in force, U.S. opponents of military detente have more than once spoken of alleged "violations" by the Soviet Union of that agreement. And they have always come up empty: Neither the Republican nor the Democratic administration has ever complained of a "violation" of the agreement by the USSR, since there were no grounds for doing so.

But the new "argument" is clearly absurd. The U.S. administration often declared that the closure of the CIA's bases in Iran would not affect the ability of the U.S. side to control the implementation of SALT-II by national technical means. This was confirmed a few days ago by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

The SALT-II would be an obstacle to further stockpiling of the most devastative and costly types of armaments. The present intriguing by U.S. hawks shows that there are influential forces in the United States doing everything possible to frustrate this undertaking that is important for peace. People of good will in the USA demand ever more resolutely that the intrigues of hawks be cut short. The public opinion polls show that the overwhelming majority of Americans are in favor of SALT-II.

SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA 11 APRIL

LD111346 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 11, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a meeting here today.

TASS CITES CONGRESSMAN IN FAVOR OF SALT-II

LD171544 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 17, TASS--The contemporary international situation calls for effective measures to check the arms race, a TASS correspondent was told by Robert Carr, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

He said that the Soviet Union and the United States now had real opportunities for achieving positive results in this sphere. In his opinion a successful completion of the second stage of the SALT negotiations will be a major practical step towards the solution of the main problem of our days--reduction of the danger of a nuclear war. The Congressman believes that an early conclusion of the new Soviet-American agreement will also be of tremendous importance for establishing control over the development and deployment of new types of nuclear weapons. He noted that the practical steps of both states to limit the growth of their nuclear arsenals enjoyed the approval of broad sections of the international public, because the latter regarded them as implementation of concrete measures for achieving disarmament and guaranteeing stability and security of the planet.

17TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS CONCLUDES UNSUCCESSFULLYY

LD181109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 P 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "They Avoid Answering"]

[Text] Vienna, 12 April--Today's plenary session has concluded the 17th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. In the Hofburg Palace the participants in the Vienna meeting, representing 17 European states and also the United States and Canada listened to speeches by the Soviet and American delegation heads.

At a press conference journalists were acquainted with the content of the speech by Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the USSR delegation. He pointed out that, owing to the stand of the Western delegations, the present round of talks proved to be a round of missed opportunities.

Even though more than 10 months have elapsed since the socialist countries submitted broad compromise proposals, the West has still not replied to them. The West has continued to uphold its former demands that the Soviet Union assume specific individual commitments to reduce its troops, while the FRG, Britain and other West European countries confine themselves merely to a "collective" commitment, and their individual contributions would be determined within NATO. Such a discriminatory formulation of the question is rejected both by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist countries. They are prepared to assume the above-mentioned specific commitments, but only on condition that the agreement also records on a mutual basis the commitments of each of the Westenn parties to the talks. In this connection the Soviet Ambassador cited approximate figures for reductions which every state must make in the numbers of servicemen, taking into account the figures submitted by the East and the West on their troops and the principle of proportionality. The total troop reduction on both sides following from these figures would amount to almost 200,000 men. While not altering the present balance of forces characterised by approximate equality, it would contribute to the mutual reduction of military potentials in Central Europe.

The Soviet side again called on the Western parties to the talks to make a constructive reply to the socialist states' 8 June 1978 proposals. The special significance to the cause of military detente in Europe of the proposal recently advanced by L.I. Breshnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that all the states which signed the all-European conference's Final Act agree to renounce the first use of both nuclear and conventional arms was brought up at the press conference.

The parties to the talks will meet in Vienna for the next round--the 18th--in 1 month's time.

PRAVDA REVIEW DISCUSSES RHODESIA, ASIA, PRC-SRV FRICTION

LD171311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] "...Developing cooperation with the forces of peace, freedom and progress, thwarting the designs of aggressive circles, defending and intensifying the relaxation of international tension, reliably insuring for the Soviet people and our allies and friends the possibility of living and working under conditions of peace." This terse and full formula, these words uttered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at his meeting with the voters on 2 March embody the diversity of the tasks of Soviet foreign policy and its main course to which our country is invariably loyal.

This week's official visit to the USSR by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has aroused considerable interest in the foreign press. Signs of the times can be clearly seen in the relations between this country, which achieved independence comparatively recently, and the motherland of socialism.

An active member of the nonalined movement, Jamaica convincingly shows what an important independent part is played in international relations in our day by the countries which have liberated themselves. The USSR highly values the nonalinement movement as a positive factor of international politics and welcomes the growth of its role in world affairs. The Soviet side noted during the visit that it regards the pooling of the efforts of the nonalined and socialist states as an important condition for intensifying detente and extending it to all parts of the world, for liquidating the vestiges of colonialism and hotbeds of military conflicts, and for putting an end forever to encroachment on the independence and territorial integrity of states.

"No" to Racism:

The unanimous condemnation of the imperialist intrigues in the south of Africa voiced by those taking part in the Soviet-Jamaican talks was fully in accordance with the voice of a broad forum which had assembled on the African Continent. The international conference in support of the liberation movements of southern Africa and of solidarity with the "frontline" states was held in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, this week. Delegates representing the public of 60 countries and many international organizations exposed the attempts of the Western "adherents of democracy" to preserve the sores of racism on African soil and the shameful preserves of apartheid and to prevent the transfer of power in Zimbabwe and Namibia to the hands of the true representatives of the peoples of these countries. The conference adopted a program of action to render aid to the national liberation movements of southern Africa and denounced the Western powers' shameful connivance with the racist regimes.

The Lusaka conference coincided with the start of the two-act racist farce called the "parliamentary elections" in Rhodesia. However the organizers of this act would like to lend Smith's illegal regime the external attributes of democracy, they have not abandoned even here their favorite apartheid ways. The voting is being held in two stages: First only the whites took part in it separately, and only next week will it be the turn of the "coloreds."

The spectacle at the ballot boxes is taking place against the background of the "internal settlement agreement" signed in March last year by Smith and three African conciliationists: Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau. This compact is aimed at creating a puppet regime under the guise of a "multiracial government" which would continue to be led by the racists. [paragraph continues]

Under the terms of the agreement the white minority, which comprises less than 4 percent of the Rhodesian population, receives 28 of the 100 deputy seats and the right to veto decisions disadvantageous to it and retains the key levers of power: the army, police and legal system.

The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front--the only legitimate representative of this country's people--angrily rejects both the demagoguery about an internal settlement and the game involving phony elections. The patriots' position is well known to the racists who, indeed, are by no means performing the present show for a local audience. The aim of the show is to create the semblance of the transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe, to allege that "a multiracial government" will put an end to white minority rule. And, this being the case, the economic sanctions introduced by the United Nations against Rhodesia will allegedly lose their legal basis.

There can be no doubt that this is the only thing that the southern African racists' overseas patrons are seeking, since the sanctions against Smith's regime serve as an obstacle to them for the shameless plundering of the natural resources which belong to the Zimbabwe people. A bill already circulating in the U.S. Congress proposes abrogation of the sanctions "no later than 10 days after the creation of the new Rhodesian government as a result of the April elections."

Preparations for the return of the prodigal son are also underway in London's parliamentary corridors where Smith is still formally considered a rebel who illegally broke with the British crown. The Conservatives' election manifesto wholly supports the demagoguery about an "internal settlement." And Francis Pym, the member of the "shadow cabinet" in charge of foreign affairs, has stated that if the elections staged by Smith are on active affair the Conservatives are prepared to advocate Rhodesia's official recognition. Here is one more example of how hypocritical the demagoguery about "the defense of human rights" so beloved on the banks of the Thames actually turns out to be (it must be added that of the 250,000 white Rhodesians usurping the rights of the black majority 150,000 have British passports).

Revision of Asian Strategy

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda completed his official visit to the United States this week. Besides arguments about how to adjust the chronic imbalance in trade between the two countries, his Washington meetings were devoted to problems of military policy. In this connection Sonoda's talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown attracted special attention. According to the newspaper ASAHI, Sonoda responded positively to the growth of U.S. military presence in Asia and the Pacific while Brown spoke highly of Japan's steps to consolidate its "self-defense forces" and its readiness to play a more active part in Asian affairs. These statements are notable for confirming a trend already noted by the world press. They make it possible to trade the way in which contacts with Beijing have entailed for both Washington and Tokyo a revision of these countries' military policies in Asia.

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK notes that 4 years ago the United States reacted to its military defeat in Vietnam like a child who has accidently touched a burning stove. Having been burned once it no longer wants to go near the fire. In Washington voices talking of curtailing military presence in Asia began to be heard. People began to think of abandoning the bases in the Philippines and withdrawing the troops in South Korea. The original leitmotiv of the present administration was the slogan: "We've had enough Vietnam!" On arriving at the White House Carter announced that the last U.S. ground forces combat formation--on Asian soil--the Second Division stationed in South Korea--would be withdrawn. One battalion did in fact return home. However, following the "normalization of relations" with Beijing the withdrawal of forces was not accelerated (as the ordinary man had the right to expect, having heard an abundance of peace-making speeches). It stopped, in fact. What is more, American military aid to Seoul has been increased to $900 million, compared with $400 million in 1978.

Relations with Manila are an even clearer example of the revision of "post-Vietnam" views of the U.S. military presence in Asia. For 3 long years there was uncertainty about the fate of American bases in the Philippines and the sluggish haggling over the terms of their future use dragged on. Yet only a week after the "normalization" of American-Chinese relations these talks were brought to a rapid conclusion.

The Pentagon was able to keep its military facilities which had been created at the height of the cold war. They include Clark Air Base, which was the source of material and technical supplies for combat operations in Vietnam (the biggest American military base outside the United States), and the naval complex in Subic Bay, the U S. Seventh Fleet's main base in the western Pacific (it was from here, in particular, that the aircraft carrier formation sailed to the Persian Gulf when the shah's throne began to totter in Iran). The American press drew attention to the timing of the first agreement on military bases abroad under Carter.

The influence of the "Beijing factor" on the revision of the ruling circles' military concepts vis-a-vis Asia is noted also in Japan. The paper AKAHATA refutes the view that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC and the withdrawal of American armed forces from Taiwan ultimately emasculate the role of the American-Japanese "security treaty" as a military alliance. On the contrary, AKAHATA writes, the United States is increasing its military presence in East Asia and the Pacific. This is indicated by the modernization of bases in Japan and the Philippines, the deployment of new types of offensive weapons--F-15 aircraft and cruise missles--at them and the creation of mobile strike formations off Asian shores.

Within the framework of the "security treaty" the military burden is being shared between Washington and Tokyo and ties are being activated between headquarters in Tokyo and Seoul. According to the KYODO agency, some of the functions of the U.S. Seventh Fleet are being transferred to the Japanese naval "Self-Defense Forces"; antisubmarine operations in the Northwest Pacific and patrolling of seaways from Guam to Taiwan. This enables the Pentagon to redeploy some of its combat units to the Indian Ocean in connection with the plans for creating a fifth fleet. With its main base on the island of Diego Garcia this formation will be able to incorporate the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf in its zone of operations.

The peace-loving democratic public in Japan opposes the involvement of the country in dangerous adventures. However, its resistance to militarist trends hampers Beijing's actions. It is not just that Mao's heirs have joined the choir of Japanese revanchists, openly advocating the buildup of Japan's armed forces and the strengthening of its military cooperation with the United States. It is also a fact that China's attack on Vietnam provided further trump cards for those who advocate the rearming of Japan and enabled them to speculate on the feeling of war danger brought about by this action.

Expansionism Is a Threat to Neighbors

Vietnamese-Chinese talks are starting in Hanoi at the deputy foreign minister level. The Soviet people, who display solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people, will carefully watch their course. Our country invariably advocates the settlement of disputed issues--including border disputes--at the negotiating table (where, of course, any forms of pressure or diktat are impermissible).

While displaying good will for talks, the Vietnamese side does not expect them to be easy, as Deng Xiaoping declared in Beijing shortly before they began that they may "continue forever." The background against which the Maoists are embarking on this dialog also prompts alertness. The regrouping of forces near the border with Vietnam has intensified, new units are being moved up from the rear and artillery and mortar fire on Vietnamese territory is continuing.

What is the point of these provocations? What are they--a form of political pressure or preparations for a new military action about whose possibility Beijing has repeatedly dropped sinister hints? One way or another there can scarcely be any doubt that the Chinese expansionists will attempt to utilize the present talks in order to press their territorial demands. For in addition to the historical border line, Beijing is also disputing the sea borders between the two states, starting with the Gulf of Tonkin, it is claiming archipelagoes in the South China Sea, one of which--the Paracel Islands--was occupied by Chinese troops in 1974.

The Beijing regime is making territorial claims against not only Vietnam but practically all neighboring states. And the Maoists' bent for "cartographic expansion"--that is, their predilection for depicting foreign lands with a total area of several million square kilometers as China's "lost territories"--is by no means harmless fun, as experience in the last few decades has repeatedly confirmed.

Has not Maoist China attempted by force to appropriate part of Burma's territory? Does it not still hold Indian territory seized during the border conflict? Does not Beijing support the separatist movements in India, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines for the sake of its expansionist schmes?

The military attack on Vietnam, like the present saber-rattling on its borders, has dispelled the Maoist myth of China as a "defender" of small and medium-sized countries. The "punitive operation" against Vietnam has shown that great Han chauvinism is once again, as during the emperor's time, a real threat to Southeast and southern Asia and that to turn a blind eye to it is to pander to the aggressor, while to resolutely condemn it is to strengthen your own security.

Embarking on a direct union with militant imperialism and reaction, the Maoist elite is in the camp of the enemies of peace and social progress. However, neither its treachery nor the vain attempts of its new-found patrons are capable of influencing the irreversible changes in the correlation of forces on our planet.

World development is now determined by the socialist community, the national liberation movement and the international working class--the strengthening solidarity among these three mighty forces of our time.

Imperialism is powerless to determine the course of history. And anyone who becomes its minion condemns himself to the fate of those forces on which history has already passed a merciless sentence.

EAST-WEST TRADE PRODUCES MUTUAL ADVANTAGE

LD171456 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 17, TASS--In the last eight years, Soviet foreign trade with industrially developed capitalist countries of the world increased more than four-fold (in current prices). Such dynamism in the period under review is typical, in general, for the development of economic cooperation between the East and the West. This can be illustrated, for instance, by such an instance: About two million people in developed capitalist countries of the world are now filling orders of the socialist states, and this, incidentally, is far from being unimportant for those countries, where unemployment is widely spread.

These figures were cited from a monograph "New Stage in Economic Cooperation of the USSR With Developed Capitalist Countries," just issued by the Moscow "Nauka" (science) publishers. It was written by a team of economists, staff members of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The new stage in the development of economic relations between the East and West, as shown by the monograph, began immediately after the process of detente. Its distinguishing feature is the intensification and deepening of these relations which earlier were artifically retarded by definite quarters in the West for unsavory political purposes.

The authors convincingly substantiate the truth that the greater role of foreign-economic relations is prompted by the entire progress of the present development of productive forces, when scientific-technical progress assumes an ever more global nature. "The variety of industrial production, they write, has become so big and the front of scientific-research work so wide, that no country today, not ever the USSR or the United States, can just as successfully develop all spheres of production, science and technology. It is therefore not without reason that the increase in foreign-economic relations in the last 15-20 years outstripped the increase in the gross product 50-100 per cent."

The new stage of foreign-economic cooperation between the USSR and the West, the monograph points out, is marked not only by a big rise in trade (though the socialist states still are the principal trade partners of the Soviet Union), but also by the tempestuous development of the new economic contacts, almost not practiced in the past and resting on long-term agreements between states.

This refers, specifically, to the implementation of joint production-technical projects on a so-called compensation basis. This form is most widely applied in relations between Soviet organizations and firms of Austria, Italy, the United States, the FRG, France, Finland, Japan. About 60 such projects are now being implemented on Soviet territory with an aggregate cost running into many billions of dollars.

There also are other forms of fruitful mutually-advantageous cooperation which are thoroughly analysed in the new book. By 1976, for instance, the USSR had 160 long-term agreements on scientific-technical cooperation with firms and scientific institutes of Western countries and Soviet inventions were patented in 60 countries of the world.

The analysis in the monograph, based on a wealth of statistics, shows up the absurdity of allegations by some Western quarters that economic cooperation between the East and the West benefits only the former. Meanwhile, everyone who is familiar with hard facts, realises that this is undoubtedly a mutually advantageous process. If, for instance, certain U.S. quarters introduced discrimination in trade with the East, they, as now Americans themselves widely acknowledged, deprived American firms of multi-billion Eastern orders. For their fellowcountrymen this spelt further unemployment.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD172134 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prague, April 17, TASS--A conference of the Interparliamentary Union opened here today. It is being attended by delegations of the parliaments of 73 countries including the USSR as well as by representatives of 18 international organizations.

The participants in the conference are to discuss the problems of disarmament as well as measures to consolidate the relaxation of international tension, and a number of other matters connected with the development of international cooperation. The standing committees of the Interparliamentary Union began their work today. Speaking at the Political Committee, Lev Tolkunov, the head of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, drew the attention of the participants in the conference to the wide complex of the USSR's initiatives in the field of disarmament, formulated and substantiated in the document "On Practical Ways To End the Arms Race," which the Soviet Union submitted to the special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

The Soviet delegate called on the members of the Interparliamentary Union to come out against the production and deployment of neutron weapons. On behalf of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, he said time has come to decide upon an exact date for the convocation of a world conference on disarmament and to institute a body for its practical preparation.

The Soviet representative said Beijing's policy of aggression is the most serious obstacle to detente in Asia and in the whole world, and to the curtailment of the arms race. He called on the Interparliamentary Union to act at one with those who are demanding that Beijing renounce the policy of violence and trampling of the legitimate rights of neighbouring countries.

CONCLUSION OF WFTU SESSION IN SOFIA REPORTED

LD140130 Moscow TASS in English 0006 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 13, TASS--The strengthening unity of the world trade union movement was demonstrated by the session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions that ended in the Bulgarian capital today. Its participants summed up the results of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 9th World Trade Union Congress and outlined tasks for the period till 1981. They condemned the reactionary and fascist regimes that systematically suppress the rights of working people.

Much attention was given to the activities of trade unions in socialist countries. Their work in conditions of real socialism, the speakers said, is of fundamental importance for the entire international trade union movement.

The WFTU General Council adopted a resolution in which it unanimously and sharply condemned China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and expressed full solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle in defence of its independence.

In another document the WFTU General Council wrathfully condemned the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel and Israel's unceasing provocations in the south of Lebanon. Also approved were a resolution in support of the struggle by the peoples in the south of Africa against imperialism and apartheid and also a resolution of solidarity with the peoples of Chile and Nicaragua in their struggle against dictatorial regimes.

The WFTU General Council noted the need of convening a world trade union conference devoted to the socio-economic aspects of disarmament.

The participants in the session were today received by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of Bulgaria's State Council Todor Zhivkov.

BREZHNEV BOOK ON SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS HAILED IN PRAVDA

LD171523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Review by S. Vishnevskiy: "Following the Course of Peace and Good-Neighborliness; on the Publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'Peace, Detente and Soviet-American Relations'"]

[Text] That evening in Washington the lively talk at writer Kay Halle's house--a kind of debating club--did not abate until deep into the night. Writers, journalists, scholars and politicians meet here frequently. Although by that time it was several months since Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's official visit to the United States, the Washingtonians continued to discuss his 24 June 1973 U.S. television speech. Those taking part in the conversation said that the Soviet leader's directness and sincerity and his irresistible logic and good will were a revelation to them. "He is a man of peace," Kay Halle said. And a Johns Hopkins University professor noted: "How useful the Soviet leader's direct communication with the U.S. people is, for our knowledge of Russia and its policies are extremely inadequate."

And this communication is continuing. The Harcourt Brace Jovanovich publishing house has done something of great importance in publishing L.I. Brezhnev's book "Peace, Detente and Soviet-American Relations" (Footnote), ("Peace, Detente and Soviet-American Relations. Public statements by Leonid Brezhnev." Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. New York and London, 1979). The beautifully printed anthology includes extracts from his articles and speeches over the period 1973 through 1978 about Soviet foreign policy, key problems of international politics and relations between the USSR and the United States. The book opens with an appeal from the author "to the American readers."

Socialism and peace are indivisible concepts. This idea runs through the entire anthology. It shows graphically the sincerity of the Soviet Union's love of peace, the deep socio-political roots of our adherence to the cause of world peace. "The Soviet Union is a peaceful state," the book says. "Its love of peace stems from the very nature of our society, where the supreme aim proclaimed by the laws and decisions of the highest political institutions is concern for the steady improvement of the people's material well-being and culture. There is no task which we intend to resolve by military means."

The USSR's active struggle for peace appears to the American reader not as a temporary task based on considerations of expediency but as a principled, consciously determined, deliberate course. The struggle for the assertion of Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence has been and remains the main element in the Soviet Union's policy with respect to the capitalist countries.

For decades barriers of misinformation have kept Americans from the truth about the land of the soviets. Recently sociologist G. Gallup conducted a pol_ among 17-18 year-olds and discovered that only a little over half of them knew that the USSR and the United States had been allies in the war against fascism and only 18 percent understood the meaning of the word "detente." Even older and better-educated people are insufficiently informed about our achievements and plans. This is used by reactionary forces, which are conducting anti-Soviet propaganda, seeking to cast a shadow on the activity and intentions of the Soviet Union and sowing suspicion and hostility toward our country. The enemies of peace depict detente as some sort of "Soviet trick" with advantages "only for the Russians."

The transatlantic reader has nowhere to go to inform himself about the Soviet concept of the detente process. [paragraph continues]

L.I. Brezhnev shows in a well-founded way that detente is dictated by the objective circumstances of coexistence between states under the conditions of the nuclear era. "Unless we want to jeopardize the existence of civilization and mankind itself, there is truly no other way," he writes.

The author proves in a reasoned way that detente is essential for all countries and peoples. "What can the present-day leaders of the cold war set against it? The growth of taxes and military expenditure, the further reduction of appropriations for the population's social needs? The buildup of the means of mass destruction? The stoking of military hysteria and fear for the future? The peoples will not accept it! They will not accept it! These words imbued with unfeigned concern for human life and welfare will undoubtedly deeply touch the minds of many Americans on whom the opponents of detente are attempting to impose just such a fatal alternative.

Americans will find weighty arguments in the book in favor of supplementing developing political detente with military detente. The main danger to peace now lies in the continuing arms race.

The people of the United States are instilled daily with the idea that the hiking of military budgets and the buildup of U.S. and NATO arsenals is engendered by "the Soviet military threat." In the light of the irrefutable facts cited in the book this false fairytale collapses like a house of cards.

In the USSR and the other socialist community countries, in contrast to the imperialist states, there are no classes or social groups which would be interested in the arms race and military appropriations. Rivalry in the creation of the most formidable types of weapons of mass destruction has been imposed on us.

The initiator of the unrestrained arms buildup was the military-industrial complex--the sinister alliance of professional militarists with the monopolies which grow rich from manufacturing means of warfare. The advocates of this complex persistently drum into Americans' heads the allegation that the limitation of the arms race entails a risk to U.S. national security. The anthology convincingly shows that today inaction in this sphere is a far greater risk to universal security.

It will be useful for Americans with their traditional businesslike approach to acquaint themselves with L.I. Brezhnev's advice that devotion to peace should be measured by specific deeds and by everyday work in the name of that lofty goal. The reader can trace chronologically throughout the past few years the way in which the CPSU and the Soviet state have carried out and are now carrying out tireless work aimed at improving the international climate. The complex of realistic, constructive practical measures proposed by the Soviet Union to insure peace and security are reproduced in the book.

Many pages of the anthology are devoted to the problems of Soviet-American relations. The Soviet leader's words addressed directly to the reader across the ocean are filled with respect for the American people and with the profound conviction that relations between the two countries can indeed be really good.

The author draws attention to the historical legacy favoring this development of events. Our countries have not fought one another, apart from the brief American participation in the foreign military intervention against the young Soviet republic. We have no territorial claims against one another.

L.I. Brezhnev tells Americans forthrightly and frankly about the differences between our societies' structures and the inevitability of competition between the two social systems. The ideological dispute about whose world outlook is more correct and whose way of life is better is also inevitable. "But let us agree," the author writes, "that this historical dispute must not be resolved on the nuclear battlefield. In time history will pass its verdict on this question. Meanwhile, each minding his own business, we will cooperate peacefully with you on the basis of the principles of tact [korrektnost], mutual respect and mutual advantage."

The reader concretely sees for himself the tremendous attention which the Soviet Union pays to developing normal, mutually advantageous relations with the United States.

A good, solid foundation for a lasting and long-term turn for the better in relations between the two countries was laid at the start of the present decade. The anthology's editors recall this by including in the book, as appendixes, the basic principles of the relations between the USSR and the United States and the agreement on averting nuclear war (many Americans are unfamiliar with these extremely important documents). The Soviet Union highly rates the fundamental accords with the United States and conscientiously fulfills them. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the American side.

The anthology notes that short-term [konyunkturnyy] fluctuations, inconsistency and indecision which testify to a persistent desire to seek advantage for oneself in others' discomfiture can be seen in Washington's policy. Obviously, the pressure by the political forces engaged in sabotaging detente and creating obstacles in the way of understanding between our countries on the most important questions of curbing the arms race has an impact here.

Overall in the last 2 years relations between our countries have marked time or have even slipped back. However, definite encouraging signs had emerged by the time of publication of the book under review. The elaboration of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments is nearing completion. If it is signed and ratified, this treaty will create for several years a definite obstacle in the way of further stockpiling the most destructive and expensive types of weapons. Such an accord would revitalize the other talks now being held on questions of military detente and would have a favorable impact on the international climate as a whole.

The publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book in the United States is of particularly topical significance at the present crucial period of international life. The Soviet leader's call for peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation has been heard in America. Many politicians, public figures and representatives of the business world highly rate the spirit of love for peace and humanism which permeates this anthology.

The Soviet leader's book which has been published across the ocean is a great contribution to developing normal, good-neighborly relations between the USSR and the United States and to insuring universal peace.

WASHINGTON PRESSURING SOUTH KOREA IN TRADE TALKS

LD151054 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

After the loss of Iran, American monopolies are now setting sights on other Asian markets trying to create "the most favourable" conditions for itself in them.

The talks between a South Korean trade delegation with leading officials of the commerce and other U.S. departments have been characterised by Washington's open pressure and diktat. As the press reports, the U.S. side demanded that the Seoul regime should open even wider the doors for the import of U.S. products, in particular of equipment for the building, mining and electronics industries as well as metal working machines. In so doing, the USA stressed that last year it had a 587 million dollar deficit in trade with South Korea, and demanded that this deficit be liquidated, or reduced at least. Meanwhile, the products of American multinational corporations exploiting cheap South Korean labour make the bulk of South Korean exports to the USA.

Washington, as is pointed out, was not above bringing also political pressure on its South Korean clients, taking advantage of the fact that South Korea fully depends on the USA in military and political respect. The main aim set by the American monopolies is to weaken the stand of their Japanese competitors in trade with South Korea. The South Korean delegation promised that all measures will be taken in order to further facilitate for the U.S. monopolies their penetration of the South Korean market. It intends in particular to place in the next few days, orders worth a total of 2.1 billion Korean dollars with American enterprises. It has been already announced that South Korea will purchase from the Boeing company ten Boeing-747 planes worth a total of 660 million dollars.

CANADIAN WARSHIPS TO PARTICIPATE IN S. KOREAN MANEUVERS

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, April 14, TASS--As the HAPDONG TONGSIN news agency reports, a squadron of Canadian warships arrived at the South Korean port of Pusan. The warships will participate jointly with the South Korean Navy in exercises which are to begin on April 19.

COOPERATION IN OCEAN RESEARCH WITH CANADA PRAISED

LD170503 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1707 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, 16 April--Scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Canada in fishing is widening. It is based on the intergovernmental Soviet-Canadian agreement on mutual relations in fishing signed in May 1976. A meeting took place between Soviet and Canadian scientists at St Johns (Newfoundland) at which questions of joint research into the study of fish supplies were discussed. The Canadian side highly appraised the oceanographic work being carried out in conjunction with the Soviet Union. At the present time several Soviet research ships on which Canadian scientists are working alongside their Soviet counterparts are situated off the Atlantic coast of Canada. During the joint research the state of plankton, the salinity and temperature of the water, ocean currents and fish resources are being studied. Soviet ships visit the ports of Halifax and St Johns, where joint discussions of the results of research are held. The data which the Canadians obtain from Soviet scientists is of great significance for Canada's fishing industry. On the basis of this, for example, the fish supplies in Canadian waters are assessed, plans are made and fish quotas are determined.

USSR PRESENTS PRC WITH PROPOSALS FOR TALKS

LD172144 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow today, the Soviet foreign minister Andrey Gromyko handed over a note to the Chinese ambassador, Wang Youping. The note concerns talks between the two countries, an issue dealt with in a Chinese Foreign Ministry note of the third of this month.

It must be pointed out, the Soviet note says, that the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward concrete proposals on holding talks to ease tension in bilateral relations and to remove obstacles to their normal development. Such proposals were made in 1969 and 1970, proposals about passing a special interstate act concerning commitments of the two sides not to attack one another with the use of armed force, including nuclear weapons. In 1971, the Soviet Union proposed signing a treaty about not using force, and in 1973 it proposed concluding a nonaggression treaty. But each time the Chinese side had rejected these proposals.

On 24 February last year, the Soviet Union put forward a new initiative. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium suggested to the Standing Committee of China's National Assembly that the two countries make a joint statement about the principles of relations between them. The principles were to include equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of force. The Soviet side was ready to hold a meeting between representatives of the two countries in order to work out a mutually acceptable text of such a statement.

The Soviet Union is convinced that a document about the principles of relations between the USSR and China--that they work out and adopt--would be a suitable starting point for improving relations between them. That would meet the basic interests of the Soviet and Chinese people, the interests of peace and international security.

The Soviet side expects that the Chinese side will take the above-mentioned points into account and give its view about the subject and aims of the talks. When agreement on this score has been reached, says the Soviet Foreign Ministry note, it may be possible to discuss the level and venue of the talks.

Those were the highlights of the note to the Chinese ambassador, Wang Youping, handed over by the Soviet foreign minister Andrey Gromyko.

PRC EXCUSE FOR TERMINATING TREATY WITH USSR REFUTED

OW180557 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Apr 79 OW

[(Barasov) commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, you have probably read the recent RENMIN RIBAO report on the Chinese leaders' decision not to extend the USSR-China treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance. RENMIN RIBAO alleged that the treaty died long ago, seemingly due to the fault of the Soviet Union, and recounted numerous occurrences as evidence of the Soviet Union's hostile policy toward China. Among other things, it pointed out that the Soviet Union withdrew its experts from China in the early 1960's.

The RENMIN RIBAO article has attracted attention primarily because it distorts the facts in an attempt to make the Chinese people forget. In reality, RENMIN RIBAO is trying to create false countercharges, as the saying goes. Let's take a look at the actual situation as regards the recall of the Soviet experts in the 1960's. Was it an unfriendly act on the part of the Soviet Union as alleged by RENMIN RIBAO? If it was, how to do you explain the Chinese authorities' refusal to let the Soviet engineers and technicians continue working long before they left China? How do you explain the Chinese leaders' efforts at the beginning of the Great Leap Forward to prevent the Soviet experts from performing their normal duty? Under the pretext that the Soviet technical support and economic aid were inadequate compared with the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and experience, they refused to take the Soviet experts' advice. So who indeed asked the Soviet engineers and technicians to leave China? Who undermined the economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and China in building socialism in China--cooperation of an unprecedented scale. In fact, all the events in the early 1960's reflected the Beijing leaders' initial attempt to cut off cooperation with the world's socialist countries and to take the road of imperialism and the reactionaries. It is apparent that Mao Zedong and his followers did not need the USSR-China treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance at that time because the treaty's provisions and spirit contradicted the objectives of the Beijing leaders' policy. Therefore, RENMIN RIBAO's attempt to confuse things in order to mislead the people is in vain.

The New York TIMES says that even those who sympathize with China are convinced that the Chinese authorities, not the Soviets, should be held responsible for terminating the treaty.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS PRC

LD171656 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

["What Beijing Is Straining After"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 17, TASS--As the XINHUA agency reports, Deng Xiaoping received a visiting U.S. delegation led by M. Price, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives. During the conversation Deng Xiaoping asserted that the present international situation is developing in a direction which calls for a strengthening of Chinese-U.S. cooperation. It is not specified what exactly the Beijing leader meant and whether he touched upon any concrete matters.

It is noteworthy that statements of similar contents had been made by Chinese leaders during contacts with the U.S. side on the eve of the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

U.S. HAWKS PRESSURE TO PLACE SPY STATIONS IN PRC NOTED

LD180532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] UPI reports from Washington that Senator Goldwater has stated that the radio-technical monitoring posts which have been lost in Iran must be made good. Since the Iranian revolutionary government demanded the removal of the radio-technical espionage posts from Iran, the Washington hawks have been trying to create the impression that the United States will not be able to check the implementation of the SALT-II treaty by the Soviet Union. At first this was asserted by Senator Jackson. Now he has been joined by another opponent of detente, Goldwater.

In spite of the fact that official representatives of the government showed the groundlessness of such assertions, the hawks, as facts show, are not ceasing their malicious bubbling.

The author of an article in the Washington STAR gives his view of where best to site the radio-technical posts for spying on the Soviet Union which have been thrown out of Iran. It suffices to look at a map of the world, the Washington STAR writes, to satisfy oneself that a town in Sinkiang Province in west China would be the ideal place for setting up such posts. The Washington STAR reports that when this idea, which originated in the American intelligence community, filtered through into higher circles, it was immediately rejected. White House official circles assert that it is no longer being discussed. However, the Washington STAR article provides the basis for two conclusions:

First, the appearance itself of the idea of military cooperation with the Chinese authorities against the Soviet Union manifestly reflects the striving by certain U.S. circles to march along the road of an anti-Soviet military alliance with Beijing, and this striving undoubtedly--as is clear from the Washington STAR article--was heated up by Deng Xiaoping during his stay in the United States. Second, the fact that the article is published just now, when the hawks are raising a hullabaloo over the problem of the espionage posts, reflects the dissatisfaction with the White House decision to decline to cooperate with China in this question. This article looks very much like a means of bringing pressure to bear on the government.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CHILEAN TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT

ID181048 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--The trip of the junta's delegation to Beijing is fresh proof of Beijing's strengthened ties with the anti-popular regime of Chilean fascists, PRAVDA says in a commentary on the trip made by Pinochet's trade delegation to China. During this trip the two sides reached agreement on increasing trade between them. PRAVDA says that "the Chilean regime agreed to grant China a credit of 10 million dollars for its import and export trade with Cina, while the national banks of the two countries agreed to open their representations in each other's capitals."

"China buttresses up the Chilean limping economy by increasing purchases of copper, saltpetre and iron--raw materials it needs for its munitions industry. Beijing wants to use Pinochet's regime as its 'Trojan horse' for penetrating into Latin America."

The economic and political aid given by China to the Pinochet dictatorship is not an isolated fact, says the bulletin of the Communist Party of Chile. This aid is fully in keeping with the policy of the Chinese leadership which has abandoned the principles of proletarian internationalism and betrayed the cause of the working class.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS BIRTHDAY OF PRC ACTIVIST WANG MING

OW171128 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 16 Apr 79 OW

[Text] A soiree was held at the House of Friendship of People of All Countries on 16 April by the Soviet Federation of Associations for Friendship and Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-China Friendship Association to mark the 75th birthday of Wang Ming, the old fighter in the international communist movement, noted activist of the Chinese Communist Party and good friend of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Sladkovskiy, director of the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, vice chairman of the council of the Soviet-China Friendship Association and (?corresponding) academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, made a report at the soiree on the life of Wang Ming and his activities. Present at the soiree were council members of the Soviet-China Friendship Association, activists of the Soviet-China Friendship Association and representatives of Moscow citizens from all circles.

CHINESE, FOREIGN STUDENTS CLASH IN NANJING REPORTED

LD181040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] AFP reports that clashes between local students and foreign students from Africa and Asia studying in China have taken place in the Chinese city of Nanjing.

With the obvious connivance of the authorities, a persecution campaign has recently been mounted against them. On wall posters, which have appeared in Nanjing using insulting and racist language, the demand is put forward that African and Asian students be expelled from China. They were threatened with reprisals if they dared to come out onto the street, and several hundred Chinese who surrounded the student hostel were ready to put the threats into practice. As a result, studies of foreign students at the Nanjing Hydraulics Institute have been disrupted.

COMMENTARY ON RECENT JAPAN-PRC FRIENDSHIP TREATY

Effect on Japan's Peace Policy

OW171305 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 15 Apr 79 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] Developments in Asia have consistently proven that the desire of all nations for peace is indeed irrepressible. On the heels of SEATO's fall, CENTO recently collapsed as a result of the withdrawal of Iran and Pakistan. The collapse of these imperialist blocs in Asia is creating more favorable conditions for accelerating the relaxation of tensions throughout the continent.

However, the imperialists and the reactionary forces have no intention of surrendering their position without resistance. They are hatching a new plot to maintain their influence in Asia. For this plot, they are using the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which was signed under direct U.S. auspicies in western Asia. This treaty is, according to its authors, aimed at forming a new military and political alliance.

On the other hand, in eastern Asia, the Chinese leadership is energetically assisting the imperialist forces. As a result of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty and the normalization of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the so-called Washington-Beijing-Tokyo triangle is (?taking a more distinctive shape). This triangle is intended to serve as a prop in the struggle against the forces of peace and progress in the Far East. Because of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, Japan has literally been caught between the United States and China.

As anticipated, the terms of the Japan-China treaty are very severe. They prevent Japan from pursuing a flexible policy. This was clearly confirmed when China launched its aggression against Vietnam. The piratical Chinese attack aroused the indignation of broad sections of the Japanese public. Yet the Japanese Government failed to give a satisfactory answer to a dietman who asked whether or not it regarded the Chinese aggression as a manifestation of hegemonism. This is clearly because the Japanese Government feared that if it criticized Beijing in violation of the Sino-Japanese treaty, it might arouse the ire of the Chinese leadership. Nothing more clearly illustrates how deeply Japan has been drawn into the Chinese leadership's foreign policy strategy, regardless of the Japanese Government's own intentions.

As the whole world has come to realize in the past several months, this strategy is creating the danger of a new world war. Only 6 months ago, the signing of the Japan-China treaty was depicted as a contribution to peace and security in Asia. But later developments have justified the fears expressed in Japan and abroad that this treaty may further fuel China's aggressiveness. Whether Japan likes it or not, it has to some degree become associated with those who are acting contrary to the interests of peace in Asia.

Beijing's Aggressive Nature

LD131320 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--The Chinese invasion of Vietnam "has finally laid bare Beijing as dangerous and irresponsible political force, ready to plunge the world into the abyss of a world war," PRAVDA Tokyo correspondent Igor Latyshev writes.

Beijing's aggression caused in the broad strata of the Japanese public profound concern for the destiny of peace in Asia and dispelled the illusions of those short-sighted advocates of rapprochement with China, who yet until recently were inclined to see in the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" "a means of stabilisation of the international situation in the Far East."

Many Japanese now regretfully admit the fact, the correspondent points out, that the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" objectively facilitated to Beijing the unleashing of aggression in Vietnam, predetermining the present unprincipled stand of the Japanese Government, which has actually stood onto the road of connivance with Beijing's military ventures. Clear for many people in Japan became the rashness of the course for economic assistance to Beijing which seeks to draw Japan into the channel of its aggressive militarist policy and to use its economic potential for the build-up of its military preparations.

The events of the recent time, the PRAVDA correspondent writes, "insistently compel the political world of Japan, including its business circles, to think over ways of a further development of both Japanese-Chinese relations and relations with other countries. In actual fact the point in question is whether the country should run counter to the cause of peace and be further drawn onto the road of assisting the notorious "modernization" of China--the road of building up the military-economic potential of Beijing which is capable of committing new armed ventures, or, having abandoned the dangerous game with fire, to be guided by its own national interests which call for stability and peace in the system of international relations."

It is so far unknown what choice the responsible Japanese circles intend to make, the correspondent writes. But the present reappraisal of values in the business spheres of the country and the loss by many local businessmen of their former belief in perspectives of Japanese-Chinese economic rapprochement, he points out, "cannot but seemingly tell on the government's stand. For inveterate advocates of a further rapprochement with Beijing it now becomes more difficult than before to impose upon the country their deliberately fallacious course. The public opinion of the country is becoming more firmly convinced of unjustified stake on the Japanese-Chinese economic alliance, the danger of the build-up of the Chinese military potential under the signboard of China's 'modernization,' of the risky character of any collusion with Beijing's ringleaders."

BRIEFS

NAKHODKA-JAPAN PASSENGER ROUTE--The passenger motorship Baykal left Nakhodka for Japan today with more than 200 Soviet and foreign passengers. The Baykal opens this year's navigation season on the main passenger route of the Far Eastern Steamship Line. Other vessels will be assigned to this and other routes depending on the number of tourists. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 11 Apr 79 OW]

COMMENTARY VOICES CONCERN AT PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PLANS

LD171201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Urgent Task"]

[Text] The foreign press has featured reports that a secret uranium enrichment plant which may in the long term be utilized to produce nuclear weapons is being constructed in Pakistan. The Pakistani Foreign Ministry has denied that the program being implemented is aimed at creating such weapons. Nevertheless, the facts from which the conclusions were drawn regarding Islamabad's desire for them prompt alertness.

First, it was established that throughout the past year Pakistani representatives had purchased from British, West German and other Western private firms a wide range of equipment necessary for enriching uranium. Second, the Western press published statements by American scientist J. Phillips who says that a proposal was made to him that he help Pakistan to create a nuclear bomb.

Assessing these reports, the world press recalls that Pakistan is one of the states which is still refusing to adhere to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The nuclear ambitions of certain Pakistani circles are certainly being fueled by Beijing since such plans directly help to maintain tension in southern Asia. By propagandizing the shameful thesis that possession of nuclear weapons by an increasing number of states is virtually the main condition for maintaining international peace, the Beijing elite is attempting to "ideologically justify" pushing Islamabad on to such a dangerous path.

The details of the Pakistani nuclear program which have been made public have caused wide concern. Recently a group of Indian parliamentary deputies was forced to submit a question to the government in connection with the increasingly frequent reports that China is giving Pakistan active help in implementing its nuclear program. Certain Western capitals are also voicing misgivings about these plans. The facts demonstrate once again the urgency of the task of strengthening the regime of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The peoples advocate the exclusion of the possibility of their spread throughout the globe--a spread which would be fraught with increasing tension in various regions of the planet and with an increase in the threat of a thermonuclear conflict.

AFGHANISTAN REMAINS CALM DESPITE INSURGENTS ATTACKS

LD172000 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

["In Support of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, April 17, TASS--On the whole a calm situation remains in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and in other areas of the country. At the same time reports are coming in on a violation of the state border in Paktia Province (the south eastern part of the DRA) adjoining Pakistan. Cases of attacks on military units of the Afghan Army by bandit formations, which penetrate from Pakistani territory, became frequent in the area. Insurgents, in an attempt to hamper traffic on Herat-Towraghondi road, raise road obstructions and destroy the roadbed. Some sections of the Kabul-Qandahar road are fired upon. Raids and attacks on local population are being continued. People's militia and population give a worthy rebuff to the insurgent bandit attacks.

Bandits' detachments in Paktia Province attacked three border posts and populated localities in direct proximity to the town of Khowst and caused material damage to the people of the area.

Local population give assistance in liquidating the counter-revolutionary agents that are infiltrated by the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan. Workers and peasants, chiefs of tribes, representatives of the clergy of Paktia Province are expressing their full support for the people's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the goals of the April revolution, says a resolution adopted at a mass meeting in the town of Alikhel.

According to a report of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, mass meetings and demonstrations in defence of the gains of the April revolution took place in Nangarhar, Herat and other provinces. The Afghan people fully support the April revolution and are resolved to uphold its gains despite the intrigues and conspiracies by internal and external reaction which is supported by imperialist forces, said H.M. Katawazi, member of the Revolutionary Council, minister of information and culture of the DRA. Groupings of so-called "Moslem Brothers," left-wing extremists, and other enemies of the revolution, which settled in Pakistan, are nurturing ominous plans against the Afghan people in order to please their masters-imperialists. They cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that in Afghanistan there occurred a genuinely people's revolution which stripped the exploiters of their privileges and which undermined the positions of the West in our country.

AFGHANISTAN PREPARES FOR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD172236 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 17, TASS--These days the working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are preparing to mark the first anniversary of the April 27 revolution, which was a turning point in the country's history. The union of workers of Afghanistan, which affiliates more than 170,000 workers of different professions plays a major role in the movement of preparations towards a worthy celebration of the anniversary, a TASS correspondent has been told by M.A. Shafahk, chairman of the union. Our organization, he stressed, is a veritable school of education of workers in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of the April revolution which proclaimed as its main aim the construction in Afghanistan of a new society free from exploitation of man by man. The trade union organizations, which were formed practically at all enterprises and in different institutions are in the front ranks of the fighters against the forces of internal and external reaction which tries hard to retard or even turn back the development of the revolution in the country. Afghanistan's young working class by its shock labour in production gives a firm reply to the flunkies of imperialism.

FINAL STAGE OF LAND REFORM BEGINS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD171130 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 17, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan began implementing the final, third stage of land reform. In conformity with a decree, issued here by Nur Mohammad Taraki, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a beginning was made with the distribution of lots of land-hungry and landless peasants in the last seven provinces of the republic. At the same time implementation of the reform successfully continues in the southern, western and northern districts of Afghanistan. The newspapers covered a meeting at Kabul's House of the People between Nur Mohammad Taraki and the elder of a number of Afghan tribes at which he surveyed the plans for the socio-economic development of the country. The participants in the meeting expressed their willingness to help attaining the aims of the Afghan revolution.

SINO-VIETNAMESE TALKS BEGIN ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS

Beginning of Talks

LD180930 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 18, TASS--The first round of talks between the government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China concerning Vietnamese-Chinese relations began here today. The Vietnamese delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Xien and the Chinese delegation by Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nian-long.

SRV Demands

LD181026 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 18, TASS--The Chinese Government must withdraw all its troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, must stop concentrating troops near the Vietnamese border and must also end its espionage and provocative actions against Vietnam, the head of the Vietnamese delegation Phan Xien said today at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks that opened here. Normal relations between the two countries must be resumed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation stressed that frontier and territorial questions between the two countries should be decided under the principles of observance of the frontier that was formed historically.

Pham Van Dong on Negotiations

LD171545 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 17, TASS--Far from withdrawing its forces from Vietnam, actually China is still occupying many points of the SRV. This is unacceptable, said Pham Van Dong, the prime minister of the Government of the SRV.

This is our stand, he said in an interview to Indian newspapers: China, having committed aggression against Vietnam, must put a permanent end to its aggressive actions, completely and unconditionally withdraw its troops to the other side of the historical border-line, respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. For the sake of peace in Southeast Asia we are prepared to start negotiations with China with a view of restoring normal relations between the two countries.

The prime minister pointed out that independent and sovereign Vietnam was developing friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and this was an absolutely natural feature in the relations between two socialist states. In conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR, signed late in 1978, he emphasized, the Soviet Union resolutely supported the Vietnamese people's struggle against the Chinese aggressors in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV. The valuable assistance and all-round support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and all peace forces, that cherish the cause of peace and justice, constitute a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the Chinese aggressors.

The danger of genocide in Kampuchea as a consequence of the policy of the bloody pro-Beijing Pol Pot regime, China's war of aggression against Vietnam, and the threat to Laos as a result of Beijing's provocations are causing the peoples of Southeast Asia and the world to enhance vigilance, Pham Van Dong said. The Kampuchean people have now become genuine masters of the whole of their country, and the People's Revolutionary Council is their sole legitimate and legal representative. At the request of the latter, Vietnam is giving assistance to Kampuchea in conformity with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries.

Commenting on the relations between the SRV and India, the head of the Vietnamese Government emphasized that Vietnam will do its utmost to make the relations of friendship and cooperation more and more diversified and fruitful.

PRC Not Showing 'Good Will'

LD171826 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary on upcoming PRC-Vietnamese talks]

[Text] The success of any talks depends on the good will of both in word and deed. Vietnam is showing good will both in word and deed. When it repulsed the aggressors, it proposed talks to solve all disputes and normalize relations. Vietnam agreed to have talks despite the fact that China's troops still occupied some of the land they had seized. This shows convincingly enough Vietnam's good will and its desire to normalize relations between the two countries. Good will means readiness to hold talks without putting any political pressure on the other side, and Vietnam is showing this good will. A note issued by its foreign minister says Vietnam is sincere in its desire to have talks with China on restoring normal relations and promoting stability in Southeast Asia.

And what about the sincerity of the Chinese side? Optimism can hardly be inspired by Deng Xiaoping's recent statement to the effect that the talks might go on immediately [as heard]. This approach can hardly be called serious, and China's continuing occupation of 15 Vietnamese settlements certainly doesn't look like displaying good will, just as shelling of Vietnamese territory, its violation of Vietnam's airspace and regrouping of its troops near the Vietnamese border. All this hardly shows any good will on the part of China. This is either a form of political blackmail, or preparations for another military action, whose possibility the Beijing leaders mentioned more than once. Obviously they want the sword of Damocles over the negotiation table to press their will on Vietnam.

There is no doubt that all this involves Beijing's territorial claims. Beijing disputes not only the historically established land border with Vietnam. There's also the sea borders between the two states. Beijing also lays claims to certain archipelagoes one of which, the Paracel Islands, China has already occupied. It is common knowledge that Beijing has territorial claims to virtually all the neighboring countries. Under the circumstances, the interests of all Southeast Asian nations demand that Beijing's territorial expansionism be rejected outright.

Talks are the only sensible way to settle disputes and to normalize relations. But talks are not meant to satisfy someone's aggressive and expansionist ambitions. Talks should rule out any form of pressure or dictate.

KOSYGIN CABLES CONDOLENCES TO DJURANOVIC ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

LD171432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, expressing on behalf of the Soviet Government and of himself personally his genuine sympathy in connection with the natural disaster which has hit Yugoslavia--the earthquake causing death and destruction--and transmitted his profound condolences to the families and friends of the dead.

HUSAK DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE WITH GORBACHEV IN PRAGUE

LD180847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 10 April--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, here today.

During the cordial, friendly talk there was a discussion of several topical issues of the two fraternal parties' agrarian policies and note was taken of the successes achieved in the development of socialist agricultural production in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. A high assessment was given to the significance of mutual cooperation and the exchange of experience in the further development of the two countries' agriculture.

BULGARIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD171517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] The Soviet Union was visited by a group of BCP Central Committee executives headed by (Ts.) Nikolov, first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Section. The Bulgarian comrades had talks at CPSU Central Committee sections, as well as at TASS and NOVOSTI.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WARSAW PACT COMMANDER

LD142126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who is in Bulgaria.

Army General Dzhurov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and the country's minister of national defense, took part in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE--Ulaanbaatar, 12 April--The Bulgarian Embassy in the MPR today held a press conference to mark world aviation and cosmonautics day and the joint space flight by Soviet and Bulgarian cosmonauts. Speeches at the press conference were made by Maj Gen V.V. Fedotov, military and air force attache of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, and K. Gyaurov, Bulgarian ambassador to the MPR. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0541 GMT 12 Apr 79 OW]

ADOPTION OF AWACS REFLECTS NATO DESIRE FOR INTEGRATION

LD171419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[V. Potapov article under the rubric "At Your Request": "'Flying Radar'"--first graf is reader's letter]

[Text] The Atlanticist "flying radar" system (AWACS) was mentioned in PRAVDA recently. I would like to learn about it in greater detail. A. Asvarav, Miskindzha, Akhtynskiy Rayon, Dagestanskaya ASSR.

This fall, according to Western agency reports, the first "flying radars" of the so-called airborne warning and control system--AWACS--will begin to arrive in Europe from the United States.

The "flying radars" are modified Boeing-707 planes fitted with radar equipment. According to the Pentagon strategists' design, they are to fly constantly along the borders of socialist countries in order to "survey" territory over a radius of up to 400km from an altitude of about 10,000 meters.

The American Congress approved the AWACS program on the condition of sharing its expenses with other North Atlantic bloc countries. And although the greater part of expenditure on the joint purchase of "flying radars" falls on the United States and the FRG, the airborne espionage system will also be expensive for other members of the NATO military organization.

The NATO bloc's acquisition of the American system is a step toward greater military integration of member states under U.S. auspices. Money from the pockets of West German and other European taxpayers (the price of only the first consignment of 18 planes intended for Western Europe is almost $2 billion) will flow liberally into the coffers of American corporations, and West Europe's dependence on the United States in the military and technological sphere will increase.

The adoption of the AWACS project was also used for another routine attempt to draw France into the orbit of the North Atlantic bloc military organization. However, France expressed its intention of continuing to follow an independent line and refused to participate in the creation of the AWACS system.

In order to foist the expensive system on the allies the Pentagon again made use of lying myths about the "Soviet Union's aggressiveness." They try to pass off the encircling of the USSR and other socialist countries with a chain of "flying radars" as a "necessary measure for insuring security" for the West in the face of the "Soviet threat." The possibility of a completely different use for AWACS, which is advertised by the United States as a warning system, is indicated by a phrase which the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO let slip to the effect that the "flying radars" could be used to "guide their own fighters...."

Thus the adoption of the new radar system into NATO's arsenal is a direct expression of that bloc's policy, which is aimed at the continued arms race.

AMBASSADOR GARDNER NAMED IN ITALIAN ELECTION INTERFERENCE

LD181057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Ya. Khabarov article: "Maneuvers Around the Elections" under the rubric "International Notes"]

[Text] Preparations are underway in Italy for the early parliamentary elections scheduled for 3-4 June.

Enormous importance is attached to them: After all the new deputies and senators will have to tackle in earnest highly complex economic, social and political problems. The failure to solve these problems has brought the country to the brink of a grave crisis. Up to now finding a way out of the crisis has been prevented by the shortsighted policy of certain circles, notably the rightist section of the Christian Democrats, which stubbornly ignore the generally known fact that you cannot rule the country without heeding the opinion of the Communists, who represent more than one-third of Italy's voters.

To all appearances the election campaign promises to be a very keen one. Particularly since certain foreign forces, notably (and by no means for the first time) U.S. diplomats, are already joining in.

It is known that at the beginning of 1978, when the question of Italian Communist Party [PCI] entry into the government majority was being decided, the U.S. State Department unambiguously expressed its opposition to communists participating in the governments of West European countries and declared openly that it wished to weaken their influence. On the eve of the election it now seems that this wish is beginning to find expression in quite specific political and propaganda acts.

As is known, a whole range of political and economic measures designed to insure the outcome of the Italian election desired by the United States, was worked out in Washington long ago, as early as the 1976 election. Their range is extremely wide: from direct threats to "regrets" about the benefits which "Italy might miss" and which are, of course, conditional on the formation of an Italian Parliament and, consequently, government pleasing to the West.

One of the inspirers and organizers of this campaign, which significantly has been called "the battle for Italy," is U.S. Ambassador to Rome Gardner, who made a special trip to Washington for consultations. As Italy's newspapers write, following his meeting with the U.S. President the ambassador stated that the U.S. administration would under no circumstances agree with [soglasitsya s] communists entering the Italian Government.

Across the ocean fears are chiefly being expressed over the possibility of a decision by Italy's voters "unfavorable to NATO interests." In this regard the U.S. press hints that in connection with the creation of a "front" in the Near East comprising Israel and Egypt under U.S. auspices, Italy is becoming an important link connecting it in a single chain with the Atlantic bloc countries. The Italian diplomat Gaja, one time ambassador to Washington, has written about this.

The theses being propagandized across the ocean have been picked up by certain Italian newspapers. They write about the possibility of additional U.S. orders being given to military industrialists under the U.S.-Italian memorandum on cooperation in the field of arms and on the expansion of opportunities for the export of Italian weapons made under U.S. licenses which was signed in 1978....

It may be recalled that in the 1950's and 1960's Washington made serious efforts to form governments in Italy to its liking. The Italian weekly PANORAMA recently wrote that in the decade or so prior to 1973 around $48 million was paid to the parties of the then government coalition and to individual Italian politicians.

Italy's democratic forces regard the campaign currently being launched by Washington as intolerable interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and an attempt to put undisguised pressure on Italian voters. At the same time it is an obvious provocation against detente, for there is no doubt that the inspirers of this "battle" are the same U.S. and NATO forces which would like to make Europe once more a hotbed of "cold war."

TASS NOTES ITALY BECOMING MAJOR ARMS EXPORTER

LD180709 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome, April 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Teterin reports:

Italy is becoming one of the world's biggest arms selling nations. Such a conclusion was drawn by the economic magazine SUCCESSO saying that Italy is now among the leading arms manufacturing countries. According to SUCCESSO the Italian arms industry employs over 185,000 people. There are 130 arms-making firms in Italy.

According to U.S. data, Italy supplies arms to over 30 countries. "Death merchants" do not complain of lack of orders. L'UNITA reports that last year the firm Agusta, manufacturing war planes and helicopters, got five billion lire in net profit.

Other companies such as Oto Melara, Aermacchi, Beretta are also prosperous. L'UNITA says that in search of high profits Italian manufacturers do not hesitate to sell arms to the most reactionary regimes. In breach of bans and embargos they supplied MBC-326 planes to the racists of the Republic of South Africa and to a number of other countries. The Pretoria regime uses them to fight the national liberation movement. Big consignments of planes, missiles and fire-arms came from Italy to Rhodesia and, through middle-men, to Israel.

Beijing rulers also showed interest in Italian weapons. Last year a Chinese military delegation came to Rome and visited munition factories. It was interested in buying helicopters, radars and artillery pieces.

Italy sells so much weaponry to anti-democratic regimes that Parliament had to set up a special committee to control war exports. Nevertheless, the press says, with the help of well-paid lawyers the "death merchants" still find loopholes in legislation.

NORWAY REFUSES TO SUPPLY OIL TO ISRAEL DESPITE PRESSURE

LD171905 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 17, TASS--Norway has refused to supply Israel with oil. This was stated today, according to a UPI report from Oslo, by Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli to U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who is now on a visit to Norway.

In the course of the negotiations Mondale again put to the Norwegian Government the question of oil supplies to Israel.

Late in March the U.S. Government already tried to exert pressure upon Norway and some other Western countries in this issue. The United States, which invariably emphasizes its "special relations" with Israel has guaranteed Tel Aviv oil supplies after the termination of oil deliveries to Israel from Iran.

STRAUSS STEERS COURSE OF POWER POLITICS AND REVANCHISM

DW171019 Moscow in German to Germany 1743 GMT 10 Apr 79 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] In the Bundestag debate a month ago, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressly advocated the view that the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany must be predictable. Now the CDU-CSU leaders are seeing an opportunity for victory in the Bundestag elections in 1980.

The other day CSU leader Strauss, addressing the CSU European forum in Nuremberg, made the future character, and thus also the future foreign policy, of the CDU/CSU predictable. Mr Strauss explained this with all desirable clarity. The core of the CDU/CSU position as explained at the Nuremberg CSU forum on the so-called European elections is the establishment of a new Europe. In this future Europe, politically and militarily united, it must be the Federal Republic's position said Strauss, that German national unity is not negotiable. Strauss added: We will never accept the nonsense of the two Germanies theory. And just as the Kiel CDU party congress before him, Strauss spoke of all of Germany within the 1937 borders. Mr. Goppel, the former prime minister of Bavaria, completed the picture by saying that a unified and militarized Europe is best capable of reunifying Germany.

Thus, the tones of cold war are becoming popular again in the CDU/CSU leadership, and these tones are completely inappropriate. The German nation on the old character is dead. The existence of two German states, after all, is no theory; it is already a historical fact. And all European peoples perceive quite clearly how this two-state character is living and working.

The German Democratic Republic is developing successfully into a socialist nation. The idle talk of Mr Strauss and other party bosses of the CDU and the CSU about all of Germany within the 1937 borders in regard to the so-called European election means that the future Europe should adopt the CDU/CSU demand for the restoration of the German Reich as part of its political platform. Consequently this constitutes an attempt to organize a grand-style power policy against the existing European political and territorial situation. The result would be nothing short of the unequivocal opposite of a peace order in Europe.

It is the second objective of the so-called European forum of the CSU in Nuremberg on the European election that the future Europe must be supported by military readiness of its members. In this connection the CDU/CSU bosses, such as Mr. Goppel, advocate a European defense community. The chairman of the CSU land group in Bonn, Friedrich Zimmermann, demanded in Nuremberg that political-military demands be raised on the United States. Specifically he listed the following: Establishment of a certain Euro-strategic balance, by which he meant deployment of new medium-range weapons in the Federal Republic, and modernization of the weapons in the theater for which, according to Zimmermann, the neutron weapon would be especially eligible.

These CDU/CSU demands as well as their course of revanchism make it obvious that the leaderships of the CDU and CSU continuously pursue an anti-detente and peace-threatening course. The European forum of the CSU in Nuremberg showed this clearly. As a result, the spotlight is also on those politicians in NATO and in Bonn who put in new gears in NATO to create an additional potential of new medium-range systems. The CDU/CSU bosses are basing their aggressive and expansionist plan on this too.

EGYPT TO BE USED AS PAWN BY U.S. IN MIDEAST

LD172004 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Uses Egypt as a Pawn"]

[Text] The influential Washington POST yesterday carried a comment which arouses curiosity. In this comment the real aims of U.S. policy toward Egypt were stressed. The paper wrote: Opinion is spreading widely in diplomatic and military circles about the U.S. intention to transform Egypt into an American pawn in the Middle East. In other words, it can be said that the United States is planning the transformation of Egypt into an obedient tool for carrying out its imperialist policy in the Middle East. This policy has a military-neocolonialist nature. The most important aim of this policy is to maintain the Arab oil resources in its hands and to transform the Arab world into a fortified U.S. military stronghold.

The Washington POST's use of the expression pawn was not a coincidence. It is known that As-Sadat wanted, if possible, to replace Israel in the role of the chief protector of U.S. interests in the Middle East and Africa. But they, in Washington, as it appears, are evaluating with awareness the situation in Egypt. The United States, as before, is still entrusting this role to Israel, which it makes, as Prime Minister Begin put it, not only a stronger state but an unconquerable state. For this reason Israel gets from the United States new billions of dollars for armaments. As for Egypt, the paper says that it is not likely that the Egyptian Armed Forces will be modernized or reequipped. The paper also points out that there are no indications that the volume of U.S. military aid to Egypt will reach $1 billion a year. Such a thought is very logical because if Egypt plays the role of a U.S. pawn and not the main role why should it need a strong army? More briefly, despite the fact that the United States wishes to make Egypt a sincere ally in the Middle East, it nevertheless does not intend to be overgenerous in return for Egypt's services. Most probably, Washington is extremely anxious about a very negative reaction in the Arab world to As-Sadat's capitulationist policy. It appears that Washington is thinking about the possibility of this matter leading to a new anti-U.S. explosion in the Middle East.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE CENSURES AS-SADAT

LD171513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov report under general heading "Indignant at Separate Deal"]

[Text] Beirut, 9 April--After a session of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Organization Fatah which has taker. place here under the chairmanship of Y. 'Arafat, a statement has been published saying that the Palestinian resistance movement has elaborated measures aimed at wrecking the attempts of the American-Israeli-Egyptian alliance to foist on the Arabs a resolution of the Palestinian problem which suits that alliance.

"The Fatah Central Committee," the statement says, "intends to oppose with all its forces As-Sadat's attempts to impose 'autonomy' on the population of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and has adopted a series of important decisions to this end."

The statement indicates that As-Sadat has no authority to discuss the Palestinian problem with anyone. "What the Egyptian president has already signed with respect to the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and the so-called autonomy," the Fatah document indicates, "is an undisguised betrayal of our people and their struggle for freedom, for the return to their homes and for national independence."

TASS DISPUTES AS-SADAT'S CLAIM TO REPRESENT PALESTINIANS

LD172300 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 17, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Lvov writes: Having completed one "great undertaking"--the conclusion of the shameful separate Egyptian-Israel "peace treaty," President as-Sadat of Egypt has decided that the time has come to "show concern" for the Palestinians.

Speaking at 'Ayn Shams University in the suburbs of Cairo, the Egyptian leader said that his first step at the forthcoming stage would be to "put the Palestinians on the true path in respect of the question of self-determination" in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David accords.

It is difficult to understand that there is more in these words [than] excessive cockiness or outright cynicism. Apparently, there is ample of both. Nobody has authorised official Cairo, stained as it is by the separate deal with Tel Aviv, to represent the interests of the entire Arab world including the Palestinians, nor the more so to shape their destinies.

It is well known that the capitulatory deal was concluded by Cairo and Tel Aviv to Washington's dictation behind the back of the Arab peoples and to the detriment of their interests.

The "true path" that is suggested by As-Sadat in his role of a self-styled prophet actually leads to disregarding the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, of its right to create a sovereign independent state. This path signifies a further legalisation of the fruits of the Israeli aggression.

The wave of anger at Cairo's criminal collusion with Tel Aviv, that swept the entire Arab world, including Egypt, was a logical reaction to the capitulatory actions of the Egyptian upper crust. Judging by everything, the true path of As-Sadat himself is the path of further colluding with American imperialism and Zionism.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO ON ARRESTS, LEFT PARTY STATEMENT

LD172046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Cairo, the Egyptian authorities, in the course of preparing for the so-called referendum on the separate agreement with Israel, are arresting people who come out against the capitulatory deal and the As-Sadat regime itself, and are trying to frighten those who support the unified position taken up by the Arab countries. On 16th April, Egyptian security organs staged another raid on the Cairo headquarters of the National Progressive Left Party of Egypt and confiscated documents and the party's funds which they found there.

In a statement distributed in the Egyptian capital, the secretary general of the National Progressive Left Party called on all honest Egyptians to say a resolute no in the forthcoming referendum to the separate treaty with Israel; no, because this treaty not only will not lead to the establishment of peace in the Near East, but will increase tension in the region even further; no, because this treaty is nothing more than blatant infringement of Egypt's sovereignty; no, so that future generations will know that despite all the repressions and threats, there were those among the Egyptian people who spoke out against the conclusion of this separate deal.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE CONDEMNS SEPARATE PEACE TREATY

LD172140 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 17, TASS--Follows a statement by the Soviet Peace Committee:

"It is with a feeling of deep concern that Soviet peace champions follow the development of the situation in the Middle East. As it is rightly noted by broad circles of the Arab and international public, the signing and ratification of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty present a new dangerous collusion of imperialism, Zionism and their Arab accomplices. This plot is directed at the fulfillment of imperialism's strategic military-political plans and creates a real threat to peace in the Middle East and in the whole world.

The content, meaning and direction of the separate treaty, concluded with the direct participation of the United States, leaves no doubt that it pursues an obvious aim: to let Israel keep the Arab territories occupied by it in 1967 and to prevent the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Concluded in circumvention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, this deal makes more remote and seriously complicates a cardinal settlement of the Middle East conflict.

It is particularly alarming that the separate deal is being accompanied by new multi-billion deliveries of modern American arms to Israel and Egypt, this leading to an escalation of the arms race in the Middle East and still further aggravating the situation in this explosive part of the world.

The Soviet public resolutely condemns the separate treaty and qualifies it as a collusion behind the back of the Arab peoples.

Unity and consolidation of the efforts of Arab states rejecting separate deals with the Israeli aggressor acquire special importance during this important period for the destinies of peace in the Middle East.

An important practical step in this direction was made by the decisions of the Baghdad conference of the ministers of economy and foreign affairs of Arab countries, that provide for sanctions against the reactionary As-Sadat regime, whose capitulatory course has resulted in a betrayal of the national interests of the Arab peoples for the sake of imperialism and Zionism.

On behalf of millions of Soviet peace champions the Soviet Peace Committee again expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Soviet people fully support the principled and consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government directed at a just and all-embracing settlement in that area. As is known, such a settlement should include the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, the granting to the Palestinian people of the right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state, and the provision to all states and peoples of the Middle East of conditions for a peaceful and secure existence and development.

What the Middle East needs is a genuine peace and not the pseudo-peaceful separate treaties imposed by imperialism and its allies contrary to the vital interests of the region's peoples. The present situation in the Middle East demands of all peace-loving and democratic forces an utmost envigoration of efforts in that direction.

Soviet peace champions are convinced that with the support of progressive forces in the whole world the Arab peoples will be able to frustrate the imperialist plot and achieve a lasting and all-embracing settlement in the Middle East."

ISRAEL USES 'TACTIC OF INTIMIDATION' AGAINST SYRIA

LD172304 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On Sunday, Moshe Dayan claimed that Israel will never contest Syrian sovereignty over the Golan Heights. Dayan's statement caused a violent reaction from Begin and a number of the members of Begin's cabinet. One wonders if this means that there are differences between the Israeli rulers. Of course, there are no differences. They only outbid one another on the question of expansion. Some of them do this by adopting a rigid military method and others, like Dayan, try to wrap up Israel's claims to compulsory annexation of occupied Arab areas diplomatically. In this case, what is being said is no more than a propaganda ruse aimed at creating confusion and division in the ranks of those people in the Arab world who do not waver in their struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression. Or to be more precise, what they are trying to do here is to push Syria onto the road of separate solutions.

It is known that Israel's attempts to compel Syria to make concessions to the aggressor have not achieved the desired result. It appears today that Tel Aviv has decided to use the tactic of intimidation, hence the hints that if Syria follows Egypt's road, it will be possible to discuss the question of the future of the Golan Heights. As for the fate of the Palestinian territory, Moshe Dayan frankly says that there can never be even the mere talk about restoring Arab sovereignty there. This means that Syria is being advised to get involved in the collusion and conclude a deal on the Golan Heights in return for its agreement to perpetuate Israel's illegal annexation of the Palestinian territory in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Yes, the Israeli aggressor has reached this extent of insolence after concluding the separate deal with Cairo.

ISRAEL TO ALLOW LEBANESE ARMY TROOPS NEAR ITS BORDER

LD171515 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 17, TASS--Tel Aviv continues wrecking the Security Council resolution on the transfer of the entire territory of the south of the country, occupied by Israeli troops in the spring of last year, to the control of the Lebanese Government. While formally withdrawing, Tel Aviv handed over strategic districts to anti-government rightwing-Christian formations. These formations, armed and directed by Tel Aviv, are now extending the zone of their domination, dispatches from Lebanon report. They are building new strongholds near the positions occupied by the U.N. interim force. The latter is being shelled practically each day. More, the New York TIMES Beirut correspondent reports, Israeli Armed Forces are returning to districts they had earlier evacuated. An official United Nations spokesman confirmed here the authenticity of these reports.

The United Nations interim force had been set up to observe the operations on the transfer of the Israeli-occupied districts to the control of the Lebanese Government. They could not, however, discharge their mission because of resistance by Israel and its agents.

In recent days, the United Nations secretary general held more consultations with Israeli and Lebanese officials. It was announced here that during this week small Lebanese Army units, up to 400 men in strength, would be deployed together with the United Nations force on its positions. This purely symbolic step can hardly be described as the establishment of Lebanese Government control in the south of the country.

At the same time there is no confidence at United Nations headquarters that even these operations can be carried out, since the ringleader of the anti-government detachments said that he would fire on Lebanese troops if they approached his positions.

The aggravation of the situation in the south of Lebanon, the latest Israeli armed provocations in recent days, confirm that Tel Aviv is not going to abandon its intervention in the internal affairs of neighbouring Arab states. Contrary to Washington's reassurances, the Israeli-Egyptian deal, concluded with American blessing, did not facilitate the establishment of peace in the Middle East. This deal only serves as a cover for Israel in the consolidation of its position on seized Arab lands.

TASS COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN IRAN, TALEQANI'S DISAPPEARANCE

LD172034 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 17, TASS--After the proclamation of the Islamic republic in Iran a complicated process is under way in the country. This is the process of eradicating the outdated legacy of the previous regime, of shaping prospects and ways of further development of the Iranian revolution. Activities of different political and religious forces in Iran, which seek to strengthen their positions and to exert influence upon the course of events in the country, sometimes takes the form of acute political antagonism.

The testimony of this is superficially, an attack committed in Tehran on April 12 at the house of Khomeyni's associate, an influential religious leader Ayatollah Taleqani, known for his democratic views. Arrested were Taleqani's two sons, who were released only after the interference of the Revolutionary Council of Iran and Prime Minister Bazargan. In protest against that action of the forces, linked with the conservative circles, Ayatollah Taleqani left Tehran.

Mass demonstrations in support of Taleqani have been under way every day in Tehran since April 15. Their participants requested the government that those who sponsored the provocations be punished and that measures be taken to prevent such actions in the future. The Bazargan government on its part denounced in public the action committed against the Taleqani family.

Deputy Prime Minister of Iran A. Amir Entezam said at a press conference today that the publication of the draft new constitution of the country is being postponed by not less than two months, since it has to be rewritten anew because of a multitude of opinions expressed on it.

He reaffirmed that the government had terminated the Iranian-American treaty on joint defence.

As was stated today by Prosecutor General of the country M. Hadavi, published in Iran in the next few days will be a list of all persons who are wanted on charges of having committed crimes against the people. He who hides criminals or helps them will be brought to trial, he said.

The Government of Iran continues taking measures to enliven business life in the country. 80 percent of industrial enterprises have already resumed work. But unemployment remains a grave problem. Iranian newspapers report today that the Cabinet of Ministers decreed as a provisional measure the allocation of 120 million dollars of every month as unemployment benefits.

SOVIET OFFICIAL, SYRIAN AMBASSADOR PRAISE TIES ON ANNIVERSARY

LD162314 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 16, TASS--The history of the Soviet-Syrian relations is a vivid example of relations that are being built on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, peaceful coexistence, and peaceful and businesslike cooperation, stated Chairman of the USSR-Syria Society Nuritdin Mukhitdinov. He was addressing today a meeting (of some public) representatives at Moscow's Friendship House (?dedicated to the) national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic--the 33rd anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops from that country.

Soviet people, he said, firmly support the Syrian people's struggle for establishing a just peace in the Middle East and highly assess (?Syria's) setting up the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation (?of the) Arab Countries against imperialist attempts to impose As-Sadat's capitulatory course on other (?Arab countries).

S.A.R. Ambassador in the USSR Jabr al-Kafri underlined the important role of cooperation between the two countries for strengthening the independence of Syria's economy. The Arab peoples, he said, highly value the Soviet Union's consistent and principled position in working for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Syrian CP Statement

LD162116 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, April 16, TASS--The national holiday--the day of evacuation of foreign troops--will be marked in the Syrian Arab Republic on April 17. Over the 33 years which have passed since the day when the struggle waged by the Syrian people for many years was crowned with victory, and the last French soldier left the Syrian land, the country has scored considerable successes in strengthening her political and economic independence, in the struggle for progressive social transformations.

This year, Syria's national holiday is being marked in a complex international situation. As is stressed in the statement by the Syrian Communist Party on the occasion of this significant day as a result of signing the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty under U.S. tutelage, a threat is looming large over the Middle East that a new aggressive bloc spearheaded against the national liberation movement in the region will be created.

At present, the document points out, Syria's main objective in the international arena is to oppose plans of U.S. imperialism and Zionism and their accomplice As-Sadat. In the present conditions it is necessary to strengthen the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, which is the leading force in the struggle of the Arab peoples against the establishment of U.S. domination in the region and broadening of the Zionist expansionism, against the capitulatory policies of the Egyptian president.

In this just struggle the Arab peoples are not alone, stresses the statement by the Syrian Communist Party. On their side is the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community declaring for a comprehensive Middle East settlement based on full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories, securing the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

SOVIET-IRAQI COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS BAGHDAD SESSION

LD160610 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 15, TASS--The Soviet-Iraqi Standing Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation ended its ninth session in the Iraqi capital. It resulted in the signing of a protocol on the further development of cooperation between the two friendly countries in diverse fields of technology and economics.

IRAQI OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST STATES

LD121558 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 12, TASS--The economic relations between Iraq and countries of the socialist community can serve as a model of equal cooperation between the developing countries and the socialist states, it was stated by A. Husayn, the Iraqi minister for planning. This cooperation is based on principles of respect and mutual advantage, he told a TASS correspondent. The socialist countries, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance were the first to establish new commercial and economic relations with our countries after the revolution in Iraq. These relations developed and grew stronger after that. In the recent period trade exchange between Iraq and the CMEA members grew 17 percent annually. Iraq imports the CMEA countries' machinery and transport equipment, electrotechnical and textile [as received] goods, metals, timber and many other commodities. More than 35 protocols on cooperation in different spheres were signed with these countries over the past years. Joint standing committees on economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and the CMEA countries have been set up. They draw up long-term programs for mutual economic relations. The business relations developing in the interests of our peoples and contribute to the achievements of the goals of peaceful coexistence, progress and prosperity, the minister said in conclusion.

KOSYGIN CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER

LD122148 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin has sent a telegram to Prime Minister Maata Bouabid of Morocco congratulating him on his appointment to this post and extending to him the best of wishes. The prime minister of Morocco expressed appreciation for congratulations and good wishes. Both telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Morocco will be further developed and strengthened to the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of stronger peace and international security.

MOSCOW URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF WESTERN SAHARA ISSUE

LD181000 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1830 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Andrey Nikolayev commentary: "An Issue That Must Be Solved"]

[Text] Observers who follow with interest Arab Maghreb events have recently observed increasing tension in the Western Sahara where the scope of combat operations has widened between the groups of the POLISARIO Front and the Moroccan forces.

Activity in search of a political solution to the issue has decreased and there has also arisen the real danger of resumption of combat operations between the POLISARIO and Mauritania. It is natural that such developments give rise to regret and anxiety.

The dispute over the Western Sahara greatly threatens the issue of peace in the area. Only one spark and a reckless step is sufficient to ignite the flames of a fierce war of fratricide. And more than this, combat operations in the Western Sahara divert the energies of the Arab Maghreb from implementing creative tasks and undermines its economic capability. For example, in Mauritania which stood on the brink of economic disaster the failure to solve the Western Sahara issue has resulted in a political crisis. The new leadership in the country is trying to overcome the political and economic disturbance by taking various measures. Observers note, however, that the possibility of such efforts succeeding is slim until the Western Sahara issue is solved.

In Morocco a visible worsening of its economic difficulties is occurring. The 3-year war in the Western Sahara has been a heavy strain on the country's economy, and it has had an adverse effect on the workers' situation. Consequently the social situation has been aggravated in Morocco in recent months.

The negative effects of Western Saharan events internationally also cannot be overlooked. Imperialist forces have been using the dispute to intensify their interference in the Arab Maghreb countries' internal affairs and to divert their attention from participation in the joint Arab struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The dispute weakens the unity of the developing countries which belong to the nonalined movement. It splits them into two camps confronting each other because about 20 states officially support, as is well known, the struggle of the POLISARIO Front. A way out of the complex situation lies in finding peaceful political solutions to the issue. The basis for these solutions exists. Above all, it is to be found in the appropriate UN resolutions which recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Western Sahara to self-determination. The Arab Maghreb countries themselves should decide the modus operandi to implement the UN recommendations--primarily those countries which are directly affected by the Western Sahara issue.

For these purposes, in addition to the United Nations the OAU can be used or other methods should be used. Nevertheless, it must be solved in the interests of all the countries of the Arab Maghreb and in the interests of world peace. The Soviet Union had adopted a principled and unchanging line on the Western Sahara issue. It believes that the solution lies in implementing the UN resolution. The Soviet Union has been and still is one of the unwavering supporters of a peaceful political settlement of the Western Sahara issue and one of those who resolutely oppose the war in the Arab Maghreb. Soviet leaders have outspokenly stated this when in contact with statesmen of the Arab Maghreb countries.

The peoples of the Arab Maghreb are brought together by unity of historical destiny, language, culture and religion, trade and economic relations which have existed throughout history. It is natural that this is a firm foundation on which the Arab Maghreb countries can build relations among themselves. There is a need to display political realism and wisdom in international affairs. It is clear that the solving of the Western Sahara issue will benefit all the peoples of the Arab Maghreb and the Mediterranean basin, and that such a solution will serve the cause of peace.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

Atmosphere of Terror, Repression

LD171345 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Novikov reports:

The "general elections" are proceeding in Rhodesia in an atmosphere of terror and repression. The army and security forces of the regime are in full combat readiness. All the male population aged up to 60 has been called up for military service. A total of 100,000 men have been enlisted in the armed forces. Round-the-clock patrolling of towns and populated localities has been ordered so that, as claimed by the racialists, the voters could express their will "freely".

Fearing that the planned farce will suffer a fiasco, the Smith clique has decided to carry it out in two stages. First the whites came to the polling stations, and then the black voters. On the eve of the second stage of the "elections", which began today, the Salisbury authorities carried out wholesale preventive arrests among the African population. In Bulawayo alone about one thousand opponents of the Smith regime have been arrested, according to the latest reports.

Plans are afoot to set up an African majority "parliament", where the decisive vote, however, will belong to representatives of the racialist minority. The new regime actually changes nothing: The positions of the Western monopolies and the white settlers remain unaffected. The repressions will be continued against all "dissidents"--that is, champions of genuine independence and progressive policies.

On the eve of the "elections" the racialists have launched unprecedentedly brazen and ruthless military provocations against the neighbouring African states of Angola, Zambia and Mozambique which back the liberation struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people. The new crimes of the racialists have aroused the indignation of world public opinion at large.

The patriots of Zimbabwe are stepping up their armed struggle in reply to the repressions and political manoeuvres of the Smith regime. They carried out a daring military operation and blew up a big oil storage in Fort Victoria, located 300 kilometres from Salisbury. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, it was stated by the front's leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, will go on strengthening the unity of its ranks in the struggle for the freedom and independence of its people.

Nkomo Interview

LD112230 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Quote marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--"We are resolutely against the 'elections'", Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, said in a conversation with correspondent of the weekly NEW TIMES during their meeting in Lusaka. "These 'elections' are nothing else but an outright defiance to peoples, Joshua Nkomo said. It is another ruse of the racists aimed at distracting the attention of the world public from the atmosphere of terror and cruel reprisals in which the Zimbabwe people is living".

"But the farce that is being staged by Smith and his patrons will not mislead anyone. What sort of elections are these if the martial law is operating in the country, if the native population is subjected to arbitrariness, if there is no democratic registration of voters and polling stations are not being set up? In a word, what elections can there be under the muzzles of submachine guns and cannons"? "There can be no free, just and democratic election in the conditions of war, when thousands of people are kept in prisons and concentration camps that are hypocritically described as 'protected villages'".

"The 'elections' are a tactical ruse of the racists which is clearly approved by Western countries, above all the United States and Britain, that try to legalise the illegal regime in any way, Joshua Nkomo said. Their aim is quite clear: It is to preserve with the use of puppets their rule in Southern Africa and to continue plundering rich natural resources of Rhodesia and Namibia. They also hope to use the neocolonialist regimes that are being implanted in a fraudulent way as gendarmes in the struggle against independent African countries.

In connection with the reports that appeared in the West that Smith allegedly intends to resign after the elections, Joshua Nkomo says: "Smith is merely a puppet of Britain and the United States. It is of no consequence whether or not he resigns. Even if he resigns, there will always be new puppets ready to obediently perform the West's will".

"As to the struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, contrary to what is asserted in the West by our adversaries, it is not directed against Smith personally or against the white population as such. We are waging the struggle against racism and its man-hating policy, for the lawful rights of our people". Joshua Nkomo further said: "We urged and are urging the entire world community to strengthen solidarity with the Zimbabwe people and to render support to its just struggle. And socialist countries were the first to answer our call".

"The armed struggle that swept the entire territory of the country would have been impossible without the assistance and support rendered to us by the Soviet Union, by other countries of the socialist community, by all progressive forces of the world. I would like to note particularly their utter disinterestedness. Our friends do not seek any advantages or privileges for themselves. Supporting us, they are guided by humane goals for our struggle is aimed at eradicating racial oppression and exploitation of man by man, at the liberation of the Zimbabwe people. And we shall continue this struggle until complete victory".

BRITISH CONSERVATIVES' SUPPORT FOR RHODESIA ASSAILED

LD180906 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["Glance at the British Scene" presented by Valeriy Belyanskiy]

[Text] You may not even know that an international conference has just been held in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, in support of the liberation movements in Africa. You may not know this because, to the best of my knowledge, the conference passed practically without mention in the British media. But generally speaking this is quite logical. After all, neither official London nor its big press have ever shown particular friendliness towards African national liberation movements. As for the Lusaka conference, its delegates, representing the public in 60 countries, didn't mince their words in referring to Britain as one of those upholders of democracy that are doing their utmost to preserve the ulcers of racism and the hotbeds of apartheid on African soil and to prevent a transfer of power in Zimbabwe and Namibia to genuine representatives of the people in those countries.

This being so, one can understand the reluctance of the British propaganda media to report the conference. What British television, radio and the press do appear to be playing up is the farce of the democratic elections under way in Rhodesia. These elections, according to Ian Smith's scheme, are to lead to the establishment of a multiracial government and to its recognition by the West. As much as the evaluation of these elections in the British media may differ, one gets the impression that the only possible outcome in that country that frightens them is the coming to power of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. That, they fear, could jeopardize the interests of the West, and specifically Britain, in southern Africa.

Although at the Foreign Office Ian Smith is still listed as a mutineer against the crown and is officially ostracized, Her majesty's successive governments, including the present one have done plenty to enable him to remain in office all these more than 13 years. Much of this no doubt became much clearer to the British public as the result of the recent political scandal in Britain over the illegal oil supplies to the Salisbury regime by British Petroleum and Shell. Less publicity has attended other forms of collaboration between London and Salisbury, such as secret arms supplies, the transfer of credit by British banks to Rhodesian accounts and the arrangement of loans to Ian Smith through the International Monetary Fund. Such collaboration is done no less to enable the racist regime to survive. In this context Ian Smith's hopes of winning London and Washington's recognition of his white controlled multiracial government do not seem too naive.

In the U.S. Congress there has long been circulating a bill proposing the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia no later than 10 days after the establishment of a new Rhodesian Government following the elections which tomorrow enter their second stage, voting by Africans. As far as London is concerned, Ian Smith evidently counts heavily on the influential pro-Rhodesian lobby that operates in Britain through the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, the Scorpion Society, the neofascist National Front and many Conservative Party members. The Tories, as you know, have made it quite plain in their election manifesto that they are ready to back the election results and legalize the future Rhodesian puppet government with the subsequent lifting of all economic sanctions. The Tory leadership has even sent a group of observers to Salisbury so as to record the fact of free elections being held there. Free, in conditions of martial law, tight censorship and white intimidation of African voters.

THE OBSERVER said the other day that Tory plans to emasculate the sanctions against Rhodesia and support the Smith government or else recognize its internal settlement, signaled the collapse of Britain's relations with all the African governments. Why, this being so, are influential British circles prepared to sacrifice their country's prestige and rush headlong to the support of a racist regime but slightly liberalized by Smith? The fact is that no less than 500 British companies operate in southern Africa. These companies can achieve a 200-300 percent rate of profit by exploiting cheap African labor, and they would naturally like to give the racist hotbed in Rhodesia a new lease on life. Quite apart from this, Rhodesia is also important strategically. All this being so, the Conservatives who have close links with big business clearly see more point in defending its interests than any moral considerations. Certainly this appeals to them far more than do such principles as human rights or democracy, which are so often talked about by them in London on behalf of the British public.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES NIGERIAN OIL INDUSTRY, COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD141228 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Moscow newspaper IZVESTIYA has carried an article by the journalist Leonid Koryavin, who visited Nigeria a short while ago. Here is the gist of this article.

Oil was discovered in Nigeria back in 1908, but the first barrel of oil was not extracted there until 1958. As for the consequences of the oil boom, it should be said that it not only made the Nigerian economy dynamic and stirred up the appearance of modern infrastructures, but also accelerated urbanization. Oil closely attached Nigeria to the world capitalist system and kept it there for a long time, contributing to the growth and consolidation of the positions of Nigeria's new riches. At the same time it brought about adverse processes, the main traditional balances were upset and the growth of industrial enterprises caused the migration of the rural population to the cities.

The situation in the Nigerian countryside is complex today. The Nigerians believe that the oil wealth of the country should become a basis for giving balance to the national economy. As a powerful injection, they should flow into the agricultural sector, where the plantations of oil palm trees and peanut fields are in a state of neglect. There is also a serious danger that Western countries could not only leave Nigeria face to face with its problems, but could also aggravate them. They would like this vast country to be their raw materials appendage and a rich source of oil. And they would prefer to set aside only part of the revenues from crude oil for Nigeria and to accumulate in their banks the lion's share of the billions of dollars derived from the sale of the final oil products.

Naturally, the Nigerian leaders are making efforts to stop these negative processes. A set of measures has been worked out to support the cooperative farms. Steps are being taken to strengthen the state sector in the key oil industry and the third national plan of development is being carried out. A number of oil refineries are to be built, and it is gratifying to hear than an oil refinery in Warri has been made operational.

Speaking of the national economic development the Nigerians point to successful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. As cases in point they cite the construction of a steel mill in Ajaokuta, cooperation in the training of specialists and the Soviet Union's participation in laying an oil pipeline from Warri to Ijorodu and to Ilorin and also around Lagos. For almost 20 years Nigeria has been following the path of independent development. This path is thorny, but Nigeria is fully determined to follow this road of progress.

CAPITALISM PROVES HARMFUL TO IVORY COAST VILLAGES

LD160910 Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Aleksey Grigoryev commentary: "Does Agrarian Capitalism Solve the Problems of Ivory Coast Villages?"]

[Text] My favorite dream is to make each one of our peasants a (?shareholder), the president of the Ivory Coast has said. The intention has been to give every peasant a guaranteed source of income and to make him joint owner of riches and social goods. This wish is easily understandable but no doubt unattainable because in no country in the world has capitalism made all members of society happy. The leaders of the Ivory Coast have chosen capitalism as the way for the country's economic and social development. From the beginning they have encouraged private capitalist initiatives in towns as well as in the countryside. It has very quickly become obvious that the European planters and the rich local farmers, the rural bourgeoisie of the Ivory Coast, have been the first to profit by this policy.

Having turned to the production of export crops, as its European partners asked the Ivory Coast to do, the rural bourgeoisie, profiting by the full confidence and support of the authorities, has quickly become rich.

The rural bourgeoisie is not very numerous in the Ivory Coast. About 4,000 families belong to this rich clan but their political weight is predominant in Ivory Coast society. The rural bourgeoisie buys up the land of peasants who go bankrupt. Landed property of 100 hectares or more is not a rarity in the country today. The peasants who have no more land are compelled to go to the towns, become farm workers or [words indistinct]. As the European farmers have done, the rural bourgeoisie is exploiting the members of the community by forcing them to [word indistinct] the land or become share-croppers. They are becoming rich by exploiting the hundreds of thousands of immigrants coming from Mali and Upper Volta to the farming areas of the Ivory Coast. In short, this is the new class of big landed proprietors who are employing capitalist methods of economic [word indistinct].

This is undoubtedly the main result of the development of agrarian capitalism in Ivory Coast villages. On the other hand, the standard of living and the level of production of small and medium peasant farmers has remained about the same as in colonial times. Tens of thousands of small peasant farms--particularly in the middle and northern parts of the Ivory Coast--are living exclusively on what they obtain from their small plots. They are the first to suffer from the capricious conditions of world demand [words indistinct] of coffee and cocoa. Thus, the majority of the approximately 600,000 people who are involved in the cultivation and processing of cocoa in the Ivory Coast are small peasant farmers. Having insignificant and unstable sources of income, the medium farmer cannot catch up with the rise in consumer good prices--and the level of inflation is very high in the Ivory Coast--and in prices of materials, fertilizers and petroleum products. We know very well that Neil Lester Brown, director of the Washington Institute for World Problems, has admitted that there is a socioeconomic disparity between town and village populations, and between rich and poor in the developing countries that follow capitalism. Inflation and the uncontrolled enrichment of the elite, Lester Brown has written, make the rich richer and the poor even poorer.

The realities of Ivory Coast villages are good proof of this view. Agrarian capitalism not only fails to solve the age-old problems of social and economic backwardness there, it even makes them worse.

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN ADDIS ABABA

LD161646 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 16, TASS--A Soviet-Ethiopian agreement on economic and technical cooperation has been signed here. The document provides for Soviet assistance in the development of agricultural production in Ethiopia to which special place is given in the nation-wide campaign to develop the national economy of this African state. Thus, the protocol provides for the building of such important projects as elevators, centres for the maintenance and repair of farm machinery, refrigerating installations.

Speaking during the signing of the protocol, Asfau Damt, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Finance of Ethiopia, said that cooperation with the Soviet Union played an important role in the solution of the problem of increasing production, including farm output, the most important task confronting Ethiopia. This will permit to do away with hunger and poverty, inherited from the monarchist regime, to raise the people's living standards. The Ethiopian press notes that the signing of the protocol will promote the further development of long-term mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and Ethiopia.

SOMOZA TROOPS COMMIT ATROCITIES IN NICARAGUAN FIGHTING

LD172109 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 17, TASS--Men of the Sandino National Liberation Front of Nicaragua are stepping up their operation against the troops of the dictator Somoza in several areas of the country. As reported by news services, guerrillas from the Sandino National Liberation Front wiped out a group of punitive troops in the townlet of Telica, 95 kilometres west of the capital. The village of Wiwili in the north of the country was captured by the patriots who held it for several hours. The insurgents launched a daring raid on the local headquarters of the dictator's national guard on the Panamerican Highway near the Costa-Rican border in the south of Nicaragua.

The news agencies continue to report also on the new details of the atrocities committed by the Somoza punitive forces in Esteli, a town which was held by the Sandino guerrillas for seven days running. The Somoza troops [word indistinct] into the town hospital and massacred several score patients and five doctors suspected of being guerrilla supporters. Some of the patients, who lay unconscious on operating tables, were dragged outdoors by the Somoza soldiers and killed on the spot. The hospital's director Alejandro Avila Bolanos, one of the most respected medics of the country and distinguished scholar of the history and culture of Nicaraguan Indians, was among the slain. Spanish journalist Alfonso Rojo, who was arrested by the Somoza security agents and released after the intervention of the Spanish Embassy, told pressmen that up to 150 political prisoners were being tortured continuously in the prison where he was detained for several days. Rojo was arrested by the Nicaraguan authorities for covering honestly the struggle of the guerrillas against the anti-popular regime of Somoza. In connection with his arrest the Association of Foreign Correspondents in the Mexican capital addressed to the Nicaraguan Government a telegram of protest and demanded that freedom of the press be honoured in the country.

LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD172040 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bogota, April 17, TASS--Struggle for peace and democracy on the Latin American continent, support to the integrational process in Latin America and the region's role in the international arena are the main questions that will be discussed by the participants of the first session of the Latin American Parliament which has opened in the Colombian capital. The delegates of the session include chairmen of parliaments and prominent public leaders from many countries of Latin America. In the course of the session of the Latin American Parliament, which will last until April 18, the delegates will also analyze the economic situation in the countries of the continent.

ARKHIPOV, CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ HOLD 'FRIENDLY' TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD171447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 9 April I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, in the Kremlin and had a talk with him. Taking part in the talk were H. Perez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister president of the Central Planning Board, and R. Leon, president of the National Bank of Cuba.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS IN KREMLIN 18 APRIL

17 Apr Presidium Session

LD171630 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 17, TASS--At its meeting today, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet summed up the results of the work done by the Soviet parliament of the ninth convocation. It was noted at the meeting that during the past five-year period the country's supreme body of state power, guiding itself by decisions of the Communist Party congresses and the party's Central Committee, was solving the most important questions of the country's life. The adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR, that reflected the most characteristic features of a developed socialist society, of the Soviet state of the whole people, was the main event in the work of the Supreme Soviet.

Members of the Presidium responded with profound satisfaction to the results of today's plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, to the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech that was made at the plenary meeting by Leonid Brezhnev. Conviction was expressed at the Presidium's meeting that the consistent fulfillment of the plenary meeting's decisions will make it possible to make a new big stride in perfecting the work of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of all soviets of people's deputies.

Discussed at the meeting were proposals concerning the agenda and order of the day of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation, that opens tomorrow, and appropriate decisions were made.

Also studied was the question of the draft regulations of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of changes and supplements to the statute of standing commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Presidium also discussed a report of the Soviet Government on the progress of fulfillment of assignments that were given it by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other questions of state life.

The meeting was presided by First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

Councils of Elders Meeting

LD171720 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 17, TASS--A joint meeting of the Councils of Elders of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. Matters connected with the agenda, order of the day and organization of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of tenth convocation were discussed at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

Supreme Soviet Session Opens

LD180730 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--The first session of the tenth Supreme Soviet of the USSR opened in the Kremlin with a separate meeting of the chambers. The meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two equal chambers, opened at 10.00. The new Soviet parliament was elected on March 4.

Soviet of Nationalities First Session

LD181105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At 1000 today, in the Sessions Hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers in Moscow, the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened.

Deputies and guests warmly welcomed Comrades Kosygin, Pelshe, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Shevardnandze, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

Comrade Lobanok opened the proceedings. Deputy Ruben was elected chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

On instructions from the Council of Elders, the floor to open the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocati n, is passed to Comrade Lobanok, one of the most senior deputies.

Deputy Comrade Zimyanin, on instructions of the Council of Elders, proposed that Deputy Ruben be elected chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. This proposal is adopted unanimously. Ruben takes his seat as chairman of the chamber. He expressed deep gratitude to the deputies for the trust placed in him in electing him chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The deputy chairmen of the chamber are unanimously elected : (Dananbayev), tractor driver of the Kharkovskiy Sovkhoz in Kustanayskaya Oblast; (Zaychenko), chairman of the Kokhoz Council of the Moldavian SSR; (Kabalevskiy), secretary of the USSR Composers Union Board; (Murzomuradov), machine operator and bulldozer driver of the (Vakhshvodstroy) trust in Kurganskaya Oblast.

The Soviet of Nationalities unanimously approves the agenda of the session and the order of examination of issues. The mandate commission of the Soviet of Nationalities is elected, consisting of 35 deputies. (Fortin) is elected chairman of the commission.

At this point the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet ended. The session of the Soviet of the Union has now begun.

Chambers' Equality Lauded

LD180958 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--Vitaliy Ruben, a Latvian from Riga, was reelected chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The meeting of this chamber, with which opened the first session of the new Soviet parliament, also elected vice-chairmen of the Soviet of Nationalities and the chamber's mandate commission.

The session of the Supreme Soviet began with separate meetings of the two chambers which have equal right under the Constitution of the USSR. The Soviet of the Union represents all the population of the USSR and its deputies are elected each from approximately 350,000 of population, irrespective of their nationality. The deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities represent the national republics of the USSR, all peoples and nationalities living in this country. Deputies of this chamber are elected according to a principle which fully ensures the equal and proprotional representation of all peoples of the USSR in parliament.

Every union republic of the USSR, irrespective of its area and population, sends 32 deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities. Thus, the Russian Federation which has a population of 50 million and Estonia with a population of 1.5 million, are represented in the Soviet of Nationalities by the same number of deputies. Such representation in the Soviet of Nationalities guarantees strict observance of the interests of different nations because the main thing in this case is not the numerical strength of this or other people but complete and actual equality of nationalities. It is not only the 15 union republics of the USSR but also autonomous republics--smaller state national formations--have their representatives in the Soviet of Nationalities. In all, the Soviet Union includes 20 autonomous republics of which everyone elects eleven deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities. There are also autonomous regions and autonomous districts which are represented in the Soviet of Nationalities by a certain, equal number of deputies irrespective of their population.

750 deputies were elected to the Soviet of Nationalities and as many to the Soviet of the Union during the March 4 elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Among them are representatives of practically all big and small peoples of the Soviet Union. The Constitution of the USSR ensures for them active participation in decision-making on all questions within the competence of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Any law of the USSR is considered adopted if both chambers of the Supreme Soviet voted for it. Sessions of the two chambers always begin and end simultaneously. Both the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities have the right of legislative initiative. At their joint meeting they elect a Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and form a Soviet Government--the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Neither chamber has any advantages over the other. It is this actual equality of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities that ensures equal and proportional representation of all peoples of the Soviet Union in the Soviet parliament.

Soviet of Nationalities Second Session

LD181240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The second session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet is just beginning in the Great Kremlin Palace. Deputies are to hear the report of the credentials commission and adopt a decision on this report. Standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities are also to be formed.

Soviet of Union First Session

LD181150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation opened in Moscow today.

It began with separate sittings of the chambers. We have already reported on the first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities, and at 1100 a sitting of the Soviet of the Union opened.

Those gathered greeted with warm applause Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Gorbachev.

The floor was given Aleksandrov, one of the most senior deputies, to open the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation on behalf of the Council of Elders. He expressed heartfelt gratitude for the high trust and great honor of opening the first session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation.

The Soviet of the Union then began electing the chairman of the chamber and his deputies. The floor was given to Deputy Dolgikh. On behalf of the Council of Elders, he proposed that Deputy Shitikov be elected chairman of the Soviet of the Union. Taking his seat as chairman of the chamber, Shitikov expressed profound gratitude to the deputies for their trust in electing him to the post of chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; (Kurbanov), a machine operator at the Chardzhou Lenin superphosphate plant; Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; and (Yaroshevich), milking parlor operator at the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Manskaya Oblast were unanimously elected deputy chairmen of the chamber.

The deputies approved the schedule for the separate and joint sittings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The agenda of the session was also approved unanimously. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 18 April, also reporting on the session, adds at this point: "It is to discuss the following questions: the election of the credentials commission of the Soviet of the Union; the formation of the standing commissions of the chamber; the election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; the formation of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; a draft regulation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and amendments and additions to the position of the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; the confirmation of decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet; the formation of the People's Control Committee of the USSR; the election of the Supreme Court of the USSR; and the appointment of the procurator general of the USSR."]

The credentials commission of the Soviet of the Union, consisting of 35 deputies, was elected. Demirchyan was elected chairman of the commission.

At that point the first sitting of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet ended. A break has now been declared at the session. The second sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities opens at 1300 in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Soviet of Union Second Session

LD181243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At present in the Sessions Hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers the second session of the Soviet of the Union is starting. The deputies will listen to the report of the credentials commission and adopt a decision on the report. The standing commission of the Soviet of the Union will also be formed.

Brezhnev at Joint Session

LD181416 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--A joint meeting of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament has begun in the Kremlin. Leonid Brezhnev is taking part in the work of the Supreme Soviet session. On the meeting's agenda is the election of a Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the appointment of a chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In the first half of the day, the two chambers were meeting separately.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SLOGANS FOR MAY DAY 1979

LD171403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "CPSU Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1979"]

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May--the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism!

2. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism--the mighty ideological weapon of the working people of all countries in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism!

4. Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the leading and directing force of Soviet society!

Long live the great unbreakable unity of the party and the people!

5. May the name and cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--the creator and leader of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state--live throughout the ages!

6. Glory to the great Soviet people--the builder of communism and consistent fighter for peace throughout the world!

7. Long live the heroic working class of the land of the soviets--the leading force in the building of communism!

8. Long live the glorious kolkhoz peasantry--active builder of communism!

9. Long live the Soviet people's intelligentsia--active builder of communism!

10. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia!

May the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society strengthen!

11. Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the nations and nationalities of our socialist motherland!

12. Long live the Soviet Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people!

Long live socialist democracy!

13. Long live the soviets of people's deputies!

May the participation of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia in the management of affairs of state and society broaden!

14. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress historic decisions and seek fully to realize the potential of developed socialism!

15. Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely the movement for a fitting welcome to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth!

Learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist fashion, in communist fashion!

16. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to enhance efficiency and work quality!

17. Soviet trade unions! Participate actively in the management of state and public affairs, in the resolution of political, economic and sociocultural questions! Improve the socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor!

Long live the Soviet trade unions--school of communism!

18. Young men and women! Persistently study communism! Assimilate knowledge, culture and professional skill!

Be active, conscious fighters for communism!

19. Long live the Lenin Komsomol--reliable assistant and combat reserve of the Communist Party, advanced detachment of the young builders of communism!

20. Long live Soviet women--active builders of communism!

Glory to the mother who devotes the warmth of her heart to rearing children--worthy citizens of the socialist motherland!

Peace and happiness to children throughout the world!

21. Soviet servicemen! Improve tirelessly your combat and political training, be always ready to defend the motherland and socialism's great achievements!

Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR--reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and bulwark of world peace!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise labor productivity, efficiency and quality at every work place! Struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 1979 plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets!

23. Glory to frontranking collectives and shock workers of the 5-year plan marching in the vanguard of communist building!

24. Working people in industry! Struggle to further develop and strengthen our motherland's industrial might! Start up production capacities more quickly and utilize them efficiently! Introduce new equipment, progressive technology and frontranking experience!

25. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the accelerated development of production forces in Siberia and the Far East, increase the pace of construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad!

26. Working people in industry! Increase the production, extend the range and raise the quality of consumer goods! Satisfy more fully the growing requirements of Soviet people!

27. Working people in construction! Commission production capacities and projects on schedule!

Build well, economically and on a modern technical foundations!

28. Working people in transportation and communications! Satisfy more fully the requirements of Soviet people! Improve services to the national economy and make efficient use of transportation and means of communication!

Develop in every way labor cooperation among transportation workers!

29. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the comprehensive and dynamic development of agriculture! Accelerate the tempo of its mechanization and chemicalization and of land reclamation and develop production specialization and concentration!

30. Working people in agriculture! Raise production efficiency! Make careful use of land, equipment, fertilizers and all material resources!

Broaden the road for progressive methods of labor organization and new technology!

31. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers! Increase the production and sale to the state of grain, cotton, sugar beets, potatoes and vegetables! Struggle for the exemplary performance of spring fieldwork and to obtain high harvests!

32. Working people in agriculture! Develop social livestock-raising and strengthen its fodder base in every way! Increase the numbers of livestock, raise its productivity and increase the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, wool and other products!

33. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle actively to implement the comprehensive program for the transformation of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone!

34. Working people in agriculture and procurement, transportation, processing and trade enterprises and organizations! Strive to insure that every kilogram of produce from the fields and farms is preserved and used for the good of the people!

35. Working people in trade, public catering and the consumer and housing and municipal services. Raise the quality of work and the standard of services for Soviet people.

36. Working people of the Soviet Union. Strengthen labor discipline and make the most of every work minute. Save metal and raw materials and make efficient use of fuel and energy resources.

37. Citizens of the Soviet Union. Sacredly cherish and augment socialist property. Make rational and thrifty use of all the country's potential and riches and protect the motherland's natural environment [Okhranyayte Rodnuyu Prirodu].

38. Specialists in the national economy. Rationalizers and inventors. Improve production, struggle for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and introduce front-ranking experience everywhere.

39. Soviet scientists. Raise the efficiency of scientific research, strengthen science's links with production.

Glory to Soviet science.

40. Personalities of literature and art, working people in culture. Bear aloft the banner of the party-mindedness and popular spirit of Soviet art, create works worthy of our great motherland.

41. Working people in public education. Enhance the efficiency and quality of instruction. Educate the rising generation in the spirit of communism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalsim and of a conscientious attitude toward studies and labor.

42. Working people in public health. Enhance the quality and standard of medical services. Make better use of the latest achievements of medical science.

43. Working people in physical culture and sports, sportsmen and sportswomen. Introduce physical culture into the daily lives of Soviet people and develop more broadly the preparations for the Moscow Olympiad-80.

44. Revolution, war and labor veterans. Mentors of young people. Actively participate in rearing the young generation in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Soviet people.

45. Pioneers and schoolchildren. Love the Soviet motherland warmly, master knowledge and labor skills persistently. Prepare yourselves to become active fighters for the cause of Lenin, for communism.

46. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties--staunch fighters against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

May the unity and cohesion of the communists of the entire world strengthen on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

47. Long live proletarian internationalism--tested and mighty weapon of the international working class.

48. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries. May the world socialist system--the decisive force of the anti-imperialist struggle, stronghold of peace, democracy and social progress--develop and strengthen.

Long live the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community countries.

49. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people, who are waging a just struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence.

Hands off Socialist Vietnam.

50. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Lao people. May the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which is traveling the path of building the foundations of a socialist society, strengthen and prosper.

51. Fraternal greetings to the Kampuchean people, who have embarked on a path of democratic transformations.

May the People's Republic of Kampuchea strengthen and develop.

52. Fraternal greetings to the Afghan people, who have won freedom and are building a new society.

May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strengthen and develop.

53. Warm greetings to the Iranian people, who have carried out an anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution.

54. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries--selfless fighter against monopoly exploitation and oppression, for the rights of the working people and for peace, democracy and socialism.

55. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have attained liberation from the colonial yoke and are waging a courageous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress.

56. Warm greetings to the peoples of Africa who are struggling against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism and for freedom, national independence and social progress.

Peoples of the world. Step up support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for the complete liquidation of the racist regimes.

57. Warm greetings to the peoples of Latin America who are waging a courageous struggle against the dominance of the imperialist monopolies, against reaction and fascism and for the free, independent and democratic development of their countries.

58. Fraternal greetings to the working class and all working people and democrats of Chile, who are waging a courageous struggle against fascist reaction.

Fraternal greetings to the patriots and democrats of Nicaragua, who are fighting heroically against tyranny.

59. Fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the peoples' freedom and for democracy and socialism who are languishing in jails and fascist torture chambers.

Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction.

60. May the mighty invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the present day--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen.

61. Warm greetings to the peoples of the Arab countries who are struggling for the complete liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, against the anti-Arab separate deals and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Peoples of the world. Step up support for the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialist diktat.

May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Arab countries strengthen and develop.

62. Peoples of the European countries, the United States and Canada. Seek persistently the full implementation of the all-European conference's Final Act, and the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace, security, cooperation and social progress.

63. Peoples of the Asian countries. Struggle for the consolidation of peace, for cooperation and good-neighborly relations and for insuring security in Asia.

64. Peoples of the world. Step up the struggle to end the arms race, for disarmament, to eliminate the threat of a new world war and to deepen the relaxation of international tension.

Expose the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and revanchism--the enemies of peace and the peoples' security.

65. Peoples of the world. Seek to insure that the nonuse of force becomes a law in international relations and that nuclear weapons are banned for all time.

Resolutely oppose plans for the production of the neutron bomb and all types of mass-destruction weapons.

66. Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Let us implement the program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples.

67. Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

68. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

BOOK ON 'CLERICAL ANTICOMMUNISM' HAILED BY MOLDAVIAN PAPER

LD171403 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Review by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. Babiy, acting head of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Department, under the rubric "New Books": "'Devout' Anticommunism"]

[Text] In the present-day struggle or ideas, which has become sharply exacerbated, many religious centers and church leaders in the bourgeois world are acting in concert with the worst enemies of social progress. M.A. Goldenberg's new monograph (Footnote) (M. Goldenberg, "Clerical Anticommunism" [Klerikalnyy Antikommunism], edited by D.T. Ursul, academician of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, Shtiintsa Publishing House, Kishinev, 1979), in which scrupulous scientific research is skillfully combined with polemical enthusiasm and journalistic attacking spirit, is devoted to critical analysis of the clerical form of anticommunism--one of the most widespread forms, operating actively and in an organized way.

Asked what is the book's main merit, one can reply: its novelty and originality. The author's attention is focused on exposing, above all, the anti-Soviet aspect of clerical anticommunism. The mechanisms of carefully coordinated subversive ideological acts are revealed--acts in which a part is played by imperialist propaganda services, the Catholic and Protestant church leadership and international Zionist centers together with Judaic clerics. The book debunks in a well-argued and substantiated way clerics' attempts to "defend" the rights of believers, which are allegedly being infringed in the Soviet Union, particularly in Moldavia. It subjects to annihilating criticism the clerical myth of the "decline" of atheism and the "rebirth" of religion in the USSR. By means of textual collation of sources, the falsification--sometimes flagrant, sometimes subtle--of scientific atheistic literature is revealed, including literature published in our republic. (For instance, the reader is familiarized with the West's more than "original" reading of atheistic articles in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA).

The book shows not only the unconscientiousness and class limitations of our ideological opponents, but also their flagrant incompetence, often bordering on elementary ignorance, as soon as they start to judge Soviet reality. The author does this on the basis of a careful study of a wide range of bourgeois clerical works in seven foreign languages.

The author's system of counterarguments is notable for its clarity and impact. To the clerical "Sovietologist" who asserts that modern Moldavians are "Orthodox Christians at heart" he counterposes sociological research data showing that in our republic Orthodoxy is undergoing a profound and irreversible crisis, and also archive material indicating that definite signs of decline appeared in Orthodoxy in Moldavia as early as Tsarist times. To Zionist inventions on the strengthening of Judaism's positions among Soviet Jews he again counterposes specific research data indicating that in Moldavia, as throughout our country, the decline of that faith has gone even further.

In response to ill-intentioned lamentations on the "persecution of believers and the priesthood" the author cites, in particular, real cases recorded in the documents of administrative commissions attached to rayispolkoms in our republic. They make it possible to draw a conclusion about the humane attitude displayed even toward religious "activists" who violate the law and about the use of methods of persuasion, not compulsion, toward them.

Another line to which M.A. Goldenberg adheres is that of illustrating, backed up by references to the forced admissions by the apologists of clericalism themselves, the acute crisis gripping religion and the church in developed capitalist countries. The book quite reasonably asks why the decline in the sphere under examination is called a crisis in the West, but is passed off as the "suppression of religious freedom and persecution of believers" when the Soviet Union is under discussion.

The author defines the reasons for the unworthy fabrications by our ideological opponents just as clearly. These include the vain impulses to jeopardize, and in the last analysis, shatter, the moral and political unity of believers and nonbelievers under conditions of developed socialism and to make out that they are "at daggers drawn"; the attempt to "expose" some kind of "powerful religious opposition" in the USSR which the "godless" are allegedly attacking; and the desire to make a "worthy contribution" to the inflammatory campaign unleashed by imperialist circles "in defense of human rights." At the same time there is also the desire to blacken the new USSR Constitution and the principles--further developed in it--of freedom of conscience and the equality of all citizens before the law, irrespective of their religious attitude.

Exposing the hypocrisy of the clerical "defenders," the author quotes their own writings and proves that these "humanists" not only close their eyes to the flagrant flouting of human dignity in capitalist countries, but themselves cling to a system which cannot be called democratic. What is the value, for instance, of the "argument" which appeared in a recent foreign publication, intended to justify discrimination against women, including in the sphere of the church? In order to "explain" why they cannot be admitted to holy orders, a Catholic ideologist resorts to these arguments: "Christ chose his disciples from among men.... During the Eucharist, when the minister consecrates the bread and wine, he represents Christ to the extent that he must correspond to his image. But Christ was a man. How can a woman become his image? Such is the level of reasoning by those who dare to try to teach Soviet people what civil laws are and how they must be observed.

As the author rightfully emphasizes, it would be an unforgiveable mistake to allow the principle of respect for the religious feelings of the believer--a principle by which Soviet atheists are always guided--to soften the force of rebuff to clerical falsifiers, since that principle in no way applies to them. Otherwise it would encourage our class enemies to don the very convenient mask of piety, calculating on undermining or weakening the rebukes aimed at them. It is essential to wage an implacable ideological struggle against clerical "Sovietologists," not because they are believers but because they are anti-Soviets who do not disdain any slander.

It would be just as crude a mistake, the author maintains, to regard all religious adherents as clerics. In the capitalist world increasingly broad masses of religious workers are participating actively in the struggle for peace and the renewal of social structures on the side of the communist and workers parties. In the socialist countries, however, clericalism, deprived of a social base, has ceased to exist.

It should be noted that not all questions touched on in the book unver review have been elucidated in equal depth. For instance, the "theoretical" activity of the anticommunist clerics aimed at "revealing" in our civil law contradictory clauses on the rights and freedoms of USSR citizens, deserves more profound analysis and exposure. It would also be interesting for the reader to know whether there are leftwing trends in present-day Islam, Buddhism and so forth and what the social positions of their representatives are. But these individual defects do not lessen the value of the monograph under review. It is a serious contribution to the elaboration of atheist problems and a worthy refutation of the falsifiers from the camp of the international reaction.

ILLEGAL USE OF EQUIPMENT IN UNDERGROUND BOOK TRADE EXPOSED

LD171453 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Dmitriyev article under rubric "The Law Is Binding on Everyone": "Rotaprint and Conscience"]

[Text] Taganrog--Lawyers have the concept of material evidence. If, say, a dangerous robber or hooligan is on trial, the tools of the crime--crowbar, skeleton key, knife--almost always figure in the case. At various trials we have had occasion to see gold ingots or foreign bonds when smugglers have been called to account, and counterfeit receipts and invoices when an artful store manager or dispatcher with a penchant for theft has been caught redhanded.

But in these unusual criminal cases recently tried in Taganrog the material evidence was of quite a different kind--books. Ordinary books in good-quality bindings indicating the authors, the publishing house and even the price. In short, a book like any other, but take a look inside and the type is not at all that of a printing works but copies in some duplicating apparatus.

Let us not, however, torment the reader. We are talking about underground book publishers and self-interested printers who have turned up in certain departments and enterprises where elementary vigilance has been blunted and where regulations for the use of equipment and storage of materials are not observed.

You would not even think that this volume in a sturdy claret-colored binding depicting a submissive [sklonennaya] seminaked woman had been produced...in the Taganrog radio engineering institute. To be more precise, in its small printing shop designed to duplicate strictly technical and educational documentation. But this, to the universal amazement of all the public at the institute, proved to be just the case. It came to light after the militia called at this so decorous establishment and carried out an examination of the printing shop and rotaprint, and experts checked chemicals and photographic materials and studied invoices. The printer Ilya Kim, 38 years old, gave explanations and then evidence.

He had worked at this institute for a long time, more than 10 years. He had a reputation as a good specialist and sometimes earned a bit extra by making bookbindings for private individuals. He did so chiefly at home. But one day one of his regular customers--V. Pavlyukov, who worked as a shop chief at Taganrog's Rasknyy Kotelshchik plant--brought Kim the book "Mary Magdalene" and asked him to make a good binding for a certain recompense. The printer, who sometimes visited the local secondhand book market, knew that this book is in demand among people of undiscriminating taste and that he could earn a bit from it.

And the latter-day "publisher" set to work with a will. Particularly as he had every opportunity for this--he was in charge of phototechnic film (approximately 160 sheets), which he later stole, chemicals, printing paper and so forth. His team leader A. Dolgova, who was supposed to watch over order in the printing shop, trusted the printer completely and even took no notice when he began rephotographing the book and then started developing the film. The rest was his usual work--duplicating pages on the office rotaprint, stitching and binding. Kim began selling duplicated copies of "Mary Magdalene" at suitable prices. He passed on several books to Pavlyukov--in exchange for others.

There are two crimes in evidence in the case we have described--engaging in prohibited business and petty theft. [paragraph continues]

The law does not prescribe severe punishment for them. And this is not, in fact, the point. Something else is important. In their attempts to earn a bit extra, amateur publishers sometimes engage in duplicating all sorts of semiliterary pulp, and sometimes even politically harmful booklets and brochures.

In the same city of Taganrog there is an organization very far removed from literary affairs--the chief specialized design bureau for grain crop-harvesting machines and self-propelled chassis. It should do its work quietly and not bring itself into disrepute. But this was precisely what fitter-adjuster Gennadiy Svistelin did, letting down a large and good collective. One day, to his misfortune, the fitter made the a cquaintance of local resident N. Ignatovich, who worked as a startup and adjustment group chief at the electrothermal equipment plant. Outwardly mild and pleasant, he introduced himself as a great booklover and a sincere and selfless admirer of culture. But when he learned that Svistelin operated an ERA-M electrographic duplicating apparatus at work, he proposed friendship.

The "bibliophile," however, was not cultivating his new friend for nothing. He soon asked Svistelin to print for him certain missing pages from books in his private library and then began bringing entire books--for duplication. A price was established--3 kopeks a page. A paltry amount, it might seem, but since each book had 200-300 pages and the number of books being brought in was growing all the time, the kopeks turned into rubles, and hundreds of them. Svistelin engaged in his secret business for more than 2 years, arousing no suspicion in those around him. On the contrary, they praised him and even wrote the court a laudatory testimonial after the investigator charged him.

When P. Shamilyan, electrographic apparatus sector chief, was invited to the investigator's office to explain how such a thing could happen, he merely spread his hands in a gesture of helplessness. It turned out that Svistelin was able to use the rotaprint, a paper-cutting machine and special powder for the ERA-M as his own, not to mention the paper itself, of which he stole more than 100 kg. And all this in front of everyone. Despite the formally existing procedure whereby every order received must be recorded in an official register with numbered pages, indicating the kind of document being duplicated, the customer and the number of pages and copies.

But what of Ignatovich? He turned out to be simply a smalltime speculator. Seeking out suitable clients, he would sell them books at the rate of 5 kopecks a page. A peculiar method of evaluating a literary work. However, perhaps some of these so-called works ought to be sold by weight, using market scales.

Workers at the city's A.P. Chekhov Library became acquainted with some of the books in question. Here is the official opinion of a very authoritative person--chief librarian L. Bryukhovetskaya: "The majority of the books are by foreign authors who were published in prerevolutionary Russian, and they preach violence and robbery and are pseudohistorical in content. Some of them glorify the cult of cruelty and justify colonialism, and others are saturated with mysticism and eroticism."

Let us add that the titles themselves are also quite eloquent: "Red Sea Pirates," "Heart of a Princess," "Passion and Soul"....

During the investigation and later, during the inquiry in the party organs into what had happened, secretly printed publications on black magic and spiritualism were brought to light. Blatant pornography also passed through the Taganrog "bibliophiles'" hands in considerable quantities. [paragraph continues]

And all this in a city with rich traditions of true national culture, in places where the great Chekhov--the implacable enemy of vulgarity and all trash of the human soul--was born and raised....

We inquired of the investigatory organs whether there have been similar cases in other places. It turns out that underground book publishers are not such a rarity. Some have gone further--they have begun printing all kinds of false certificates and documents, since this has proved much more profitable.

Such crafty printers have entrenched themselves in the past, in particular, in the printing shop of one of the publishing houses in Belorussia. Having familiarized himself with the verdict in this criminal case, our Minsk correspondent S. Vaganov reports the following. A certain V. Dobrynin, who worked nowhere and led an idle life, made the acquaintance of printing shop workers: photographer Kuznetsov and electrotyper Salnik, who on his recommendation manufactured a counterfeit stamp of the Minsk State Automobile Inspectorate Examining Commission, as well as a counterfeit stamp of the Tbilisi State Automobile Inspectorate and other stamps essential for forgeries. All this was used to print a big batch of driver's licenses and warning coupons [talony preduprezhdeniy], which were sold for large sums. Later the criminals became adept at fabricating the seals and stamps of the most diverse organizations and even...VUZ graduation diplomas. This is how things sometimes turn out when we keep a poor eye on order in our house.

GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON PARASITISM, 'SPONGERS'

LD171047 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 April 1979 publishes on page 2, under the headline "To Intensify the Struggle Against Spongers," a 1,100-word GRUZINFORM report on a Georgian SSR Council of Ministers resolution criticizing "serious shortcomings in the struggle against those who avoid socially useful labor and spongers in Signakhskiy and Bolnisskiy rayons." The report complains that in a number of cities and villages "the struggle against spongers has effectively been neglected and the number of people leading a parasitic way of life is still great." It goes on to declare that "the leaders of certain organizations help spongers to avoid the punishment envisaged by the law by issuing them fictitious labor activity certificates" and complains of the rayispolkoms' "formalism" in the struggle against parasitism. The report concludes: "The republic Council of Ministers outlined specific measures to intensify the struggle against those who evade socially useful activity and spongers in Bolnisskiy and Signakhskiy rayons and throughout the republics."

NEW AZERBAIJAN MOTOR TRANSPORT MINISTER APPOINTED

LD171509 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 April 1979 frontpages a republican Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 3 April appointing Comrade Shakir Kerim Ogly Kerimov Azerbaijan SSR minister of motor transport.

GEORGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD171039 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed: Comrade G.Sh. Dzhorbenadze deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR KBG; Comrade A.N. Glurdzhidze Georgian SSR deputy minister of rural construction.

PARTY-STATE RESOLUTION ON FUEL COMPLEX, SPARE PARTS

LD171257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] Industrial Constellation

The "Main Directions for the Development of the USSR National Economy in 1976-1980," confirmed by the 25th CPSU Congress, provide for the development of work on the accelerated creation of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex and on the construction of large thermal electric power stations fuelled by Kansk-Achinsk coal.

Proceeding from this, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Creation of the Kansk-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Complex." As the resolution points out, the formation of the complex will help resolve one of the most important national economic problems in developing the country's fuel and energy base and further developing Siberia's production forces.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deem it necessary to utilize the latest achievements of science and technology in the construction and operation of the enterprises and installations of the complex, as well as to take all necessary measures to protect the environment.

The resolution sets specific targets for the creation of a fuel and energy complex in 1979-1990. It provides for the construction of high-capacity open-cut coal mines, large thermal electric power stations, power transmission lines and electricity substations to distribute among Siberia's regions the electricity generated at these power stations, and also rail transport installations, enterprises of the construction materials industry, and the production base of construction and installation organizations. A large volume of work is planned to create the necessary housing, cultural and consumer conditions for the working people of the city of Sharypovo, which is situated near the open-cut coal mines and power stations under construction and which will become a modern city of miners and power workers. An increased regional wage coefficient is established for workers employed in constructing and operating the enterprises and installations included in the complex.

Party, soviet and economic organs are obliged to give all possible assistance to organizations of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Transport Construction in fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them in creating the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex. The Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom and Krasnoyarskiy Krayispolkom are instructed to develop and mount work on a wide scale to mobilize the kray's working people so that they successfully fulfill the targets for creating the complex, paying special attention to the timely commissioning of apartment blocks, cultural and consumer facilities and municipal services in the city of Sharypovo.

It is recommended that the Komsomol Central Committee assume patronage over the construction of the complex's most important enterprises and installations.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all the working people employed in constructing the enterprises and installations that make up the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, having mounted socialist competition, will fulfill with honor the responsible task of constructing this major complex in Siberia of paramount state significance.

New Life for Old Components

The USSR Government has examined the question of developing production capacities to recondition worn-out motor vehicle, tractor and agricultural machinery components and has adopted a resolution aimed at more fully satisfying the national economy's requirements for spare parts by increasing the reconditioning of these components at specialized enterprises.

The union republic Councils of Ministers and the USSR State Committee for the Provision of Agriculture With Production Equipment have been set targets in 1981-1985 for reconditioning components of the said equipment which have reached the end of their planned operating life, as well as for creating the corresponding capacities with regard to recent achievements in the sphere of technology and the organization of this production. To fulfill these targets a number of ministries and departments are instructed to insure the manufacture of the necessary materials, equipment, tools and instruments and also the implementation of planning, construction and other work.

It is planned to specify norms for the expenditure of spare parts and reconditioned worn-out components for motor vehicles, tractors and agricultural machinery for repair and operating needs. The USSR Gosplan is entrusted with approving new norms before 1 October 1979; they will be compulsory for all establishments, organizations and enterprises regardless of their departmental subordination.

The USSR State Committee for the Provision of Agriculture With Production Equipment and the union republic Councils of Minsters are obliged to formulate and implement in 1980 additional measures with a view to improving work on the collection of worn-out motor vehicle, tractor and agricultural machinery components and insuring their timely delivery for centralized reconditioning.

It has been established that organizations in the USSR State Committee for the Provision of Agriculture With Production Equipment must sell engines, gearboxes, rear axles and other assemblies and units for tractors and agricultural machinery (per the list approved by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the said committee) only if the purchasers hand over the similar worn-out assemblies and units (as complete sets).

Ministries and departments developing structures for new agricultural machines are obliged to set technical targets and to insure the broad standardization of components and assemblies and their suitablity for reconditioning by modern methods.

The USSR State Committee for the Provision of Agriculture With Production Equipment is entrusted with implementing a unified technical policy in the sphere of reconditioning worn-out motor vehicle, tractor and agricultural machinery components in the country, including coordinating the corresponding scientific research, design, planning-design and technological work and monitoring progress in the fulfillment of this work; organizing the elaboration of draft long-term and annual reconditioning plans; and also planning and organizing the collection of worn-out components.

A science-and-production association for the reconditioning of worn-out motor vehicle, tractor and agricultural machinery components (Remdetal) has been set up under this committee.

POOR MATERIAL, TECHNICAL BACKUP FOR OIL PROSPECTING HIT

LD171027 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Article by L. Kurzin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Geological Prospectors' Trade Union: "Prospectors for Underground Wealth"]

[Excerpts] Geologists are rightly called prospectors of the subterranean depths. This honorable title also defines the practical role which geology plays in the development of all our industry. In fact, geological prospectors are the forward detachment of industry: They establish the reference points of future enterprises and new construction projects, oil producing complexes and gas pipelines. As prospectors of the 5-year plan, geologists today are successfully managing their difficult and very responsible work.

The plan for increasing reserves and the socialist pledges adopted in 1978 were fulfilled for all types of minerals. Some 44 oil and gas deposits were discovered, including three in the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast: Yen-Yakhinskoye, Muravlenkovskoye and Vostochno-Tarkosalinskoye. An industrial flow of oil has been obtained from the Devonian strata in the Kharyaginskoye deposit, Komi ASSR. In the coming years this region may become a new site for oil extraction.

It is accepted practice to greet every holiday with labor achievements. More could be said of these. However, we cannot and have no right to forget that by no means all reserves and opportunities have yet been utilized. There are still shortcomings in production and labor organization. The equipment and transport facilities are not everywhere used efficiently.

The greatest bottleneck is still the material and technical supply of the sector. Serious miscalculations have been made by the supply plants. Thus, for example, the essential drilling rigs, the hoists, blowout preventers and other equipment was dispatched to Glavtyumengeologiya only after the end of the navigation season. As a result the units were not put into use on time. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy last year alone failed to supply about 10,000 tons of pipes to the geological organizations.

And if anyone must be provided efficiently and promptly with all the necessary equipment and materials this would seem to be Glavtyumengeologiya--the 5-year plan's advanced post in prospecting for oil and gas deposits. Nevertheless, the supply of a considerable quantity of tractors, bulldozers, pipes, cement, fuels and lubricants this year is already in jeopardy.

Alongside the economic problems, questions of the geologist prospectors' everyday life demand just as much attention. The volume of housing and cultural and consumer services construction grows annually. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan from capital investments alone 1.2 million square meters of living space and a number of cultural and consumer institutions have been commissioned. A considerable amount has been done in improving the housing and consumer conditions directly at the field work sectors.

But unfortunately we are forced here to make a reservation: The successes in construction were mainly achieved in those organizations which are performing it by using their own resources. [paragraph continues]

These are Chitinskoye and Irkutskoye administrations, Glavtyumengeologiya and several others. Contract construction organizations, though, are letting us down, as before, groundlessly and regularly breaking contracts. Many examples could be cited of the USSR Ministry of Industri l Construction and the Ministry of Agricultural Construction delaying the constructic· of holiday hotels, kindergartens and pioneer camps for the ci.ildren of the geological prospectors.

Through the fault of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises the modernization of the Ukhta base for wellhead peripheral structures was delayed. As a result, in the past year alone geologists failed to receive 700 well-appointed mobile huts, dining rooms and Red corners. Do we have to say how much the drilling teams need these structures!

Geological prospecting work has considerably expanded in regions of Siberia and the Far East, and in connection with the mass transfer to the duty-shift [vakhtovyy] method the accelerated construction of hostels for the prospectors has been started there. On the whole it is being successfully performed, but such "trifles" as the equipping of the hostels and furniture and fittings involve great difficulties. The main reason for this is the shortage of appropriate funds. It would seem that USSR Gosplan and Gossnab must take into consideration the intensive growth in the hostel network especially in these regions.

MANGYSHLAK OIL PRODUCTION SHORTFALL LAST YEAR EXAMINED

LD171029 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 March 1979 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Not One Laggard Alongside" a 1,000-word correspondent G. Dildyayev article entitled "Calculations and Miscalculations; Why the Level of Mangyshlak Oil Production Is Falling." The article points out that last year the Mangyshlakneft association had a shortfall of more than 360,000 tons in crude oil production. Many oil wells are standing idle because of shortcomings in underground repair services and deficiencies in the gas-lift method of oil extraction and in the use of seawater to boost reservoir pressure. The article goes on to criticize party committees for failing to mobilize oilmen to tackle in an enterprising manner the new, "difficult" conditions of Mangyshlak oil production now that the gusher period has ended. The article concludes by calling for improved party organizational work and higher labor and technological discipline.

BRIEFS

AUTOMATED AMMONIA PLANT--Kemerovo, April 6, TASS--A large enterprise for production of ammonia was commissioned in Kemerovo, in the south of Siberia. Its capacity is over 400,000 tons of ammonia a year. Raw material reaches the enterprise along the pipeline from the West Siberian deposit of natural gas in Samotlor. Practically all processes of the synthesis of ammonia at the new enterprise are automated. The technology is controlled by electronic machinery. Specialists believe that when the rated capacity is reached, the productivity of labour at the new enterprise will be eight times that of other enterprises and the production cost of a ton of ammonia will be cut by nearly 40 per cent. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 16-17 APRIL

LD180649 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 16 April notes that mass sowing has been resumed in Moldavia following an almost 2-week interval caused by a rain spell. Farmers are sowing sunflower, beets and corn.

At 1100 GMT on the same day the radio notes that the weather is slowly improving in Kurskaya Oblast, but morning frosts are still holding up sowing. The report adds that Kurskaya Oblast farmers plan to obtain a yield of 3 million tons of grain crops this year.

At 1900 GMT on 16 April the radio reports that rain, frost and even snow has delayed the beginning of spring fieldwork in the Ukraine. With the arrival of good weather, sowing is in progress. In Nikolayevskaya Oblast the sowing of all early crops was completed in 100 work hours.

At 0500 GMT on 5 April the radio notes that cotton sowing has been completed in Tashkentskaya Oblast, where work was completed in 7 days--a record.

At 0545 GMT on 17 April the radio carries an interview with M. Rasskazov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Committee on Technical Provision of Agriculture. He notes that by the beginning of fieldwork the Non-Chernozem Zone will have more than 36 percent of the total volume of tractors repairs supplied. Rasskazov adds that more than 80,000 trucks will be repaired, as well as all T-150 and K-700 tractors. He adds, however, that the rate of machinery repairs is slower than last year, and readiness of tractors and trucks is lower here than in the RSFSR as a whole, due to poor development of the repair base of farms, and underdelivery of spare parts.

At 0700 GMT on 17 April the radio reports that sowing of cotton in Tadzhikistan has been completed on 80 percent of the area allocated for the crop.

At 1000 GMT the radio notes that mass sowing of grain crops has begun in Uralskaya Oblast, where about 1.8 million hectares are to be sown to grain crops--almost 100,000 more than last year.

At 1400 GMT on the same day the radio reports that sowing of early crops is gathering strength in the Central Chernozem Zone. Almost all rayons of Belgorodskaya Oblast have begun sowing. Early crops will cover over 500,000 hectares in the oblast.

HEAVY RAINS, FLOODING IN KIRGIZIA CAUSE HEAVY DAMAGE

LD122948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from the town of Osh in the Kirgiz SSR.

Rains have been falling incessantly in the valleys of southern Kirgizia and snow in the mountains since 3 April. They were particularly heavy during the first 4 days. Precipitation in places reached almost the 5-month norm. Alayskiy and Sovetskiy rayons bore the brunt of the raging elements. Rivers breaking their banks, mud torrents and landslides in some places caused damage to buildings, roads, canals, power transmission lines and communications. Workers in the republic countered the forces of nature with courage, high organization and mutual help. A state commission has been set up to help residents in the stricken areas and to clear up the damage caused by the elements, and major facilities for repair work have been laid on. The whole republic has come to the help of the stricken areas.

COSMONAUT RUKAVISHNIKOV DESCRIBES PROBLEM WITH SOYUZ-33

LD171226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, for carrying out an orbital flight onboard the Soyuz-33 spaceship, and the courage and heroism displayed during this, Georgi Ivanov, citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and cosmonaut-researcher, has been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, with the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal. Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolay Nikolayevich Rukavishnikov, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

At present the two cosmonauts are undergoing postflight checks at Baykonur. Here is a report by our special correspondent Sergey Zheleznysk: [begin recording]

[Zheleznyak] Nikolay Nikolayevich, when you were on your 17th orbit, and the correction was made, everything was going well then?

[Rukavishnikov] Yes, we had no problems; everything was in order.

[Question] So when did you feel that there was something wrong with the motor?

[Answer] We felt it during the approach to the Salyut station. When the approach was made toward the Salyut-6 station, our motor was switched on to bring us up to the station. When the actual time of approach arrived, the motor was fired the first time to (?slow) lateral velocity, and then we noticed that something was wrong; something was not right in the functioning of the motor.

SHORTCOMINGS IN HOVERCRAFT MANUFACTURE CRITICIZED

LD171503 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 March 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 2,100-word correspondent A. Sabirov article entitled "Where Is the Cross-Country Vehicle Stuck? What is hindering the development of hover transport?" The article starts by describing the advantages of hovercraft and the history of their development in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. It points out that tens of thousands of hovercraft are needed in the current 5-year plan and hundreds of thousands in the next decade, and describes new developments in the industry. However, the author goes on to point out that the scientific and planning organizations tackling hovercraft operate in an uncoordinated manner and that no one actually wants to get involved in manufacturing hovercraft. The article states that the time has come to set up an all-union association for hovercraft development and production, to organize science-and-production centers and to build special machine building plants, chiefly in Siberia.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USTINOV ORDER ON TROOP DISCHARGE, NEXT CONSCRIPTION

LD300849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[USSR defense minister's Order of the Day, No 72, 27 March 1979, Moscow]

[Text] On the discharge from the USSR Armed Forces in May-June 1979 of servicemen who have completed the required period of service, and on the next draft of citizens into active military service.

In accordance with the USSR law "On Universal Military Service" I order:

1. That in May-June 1979 servicemen whose period of active military service expires by 1 July 1979 be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, and from the Border Guards and internal troops into the reserve.

2. In connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserve in accordance with item one of this order, that citizens who will be 18 years of age by the day of the draft and who are not entitled to a draft deferment and also older citizens whose draft deferment has expired, be drafted into active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, and into the Border Guards and internal troops.

3. That the order be promulgated in all companies, batteries, squadrons and ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

AIR DEFENSE TROOPS HAILED BY DEPUTY COMMANDER

LD170853 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Article by Col Gen Avn I.D. Podgornyy, first deputy commander-in-chief of the USSR Air Defense Forces: "Sentries of the Sky"]

[Excerpts] Our motherland's air border extends over more than 60,000 km and passes over the inaccessible Su Mountain peaks of the Pamir and Tyan-Shan, the slumbering Far Eastern taiga, the permafrost zone, deserts, seas and oceans. And everywhere the air defense servicemen are on combat duty, like sentries at their post. Their task is to prevent violations of the USSR airspace and if a hostile aircraft tries to do this for unfriendly purposes to immediately ground it or else destroy it.

Under present conditions, in connection with the intensification of the danger of a surprise air attack, the importance of the air defense might of our state and of the socialist community countries is growing. Air defense is an inalienable and important part of the state's defense capability. The country's air defense forces are designed, together with the other branches of our armed forces, to prevent a surprise attack by an aggressor.

To fulfill this function and exclude unforseen circumstances, the country's air defense forces, in terms of their technical equipment, combat capability and combat readiness, are called upon to always be up to the requirements of the time. They must be ready to immediately repulse surprise strikes from any aggressor under the most complex conditions. The further improvement of air defense takes carefully into account the directions of the development of the armies' air attack forces and their role in warfare.

What basic combat units make up the country's air defense forces? Above all the anti-aircraft missile troops. They have great firepower and a high level of accuracy in hitting any air attack means at any altitude or speed of flight, at great distances from the installations which are being defended and irrespective of weather conditions or the time of day or night. In collaboration with fighter aircraft they can insure the air defense of the country's important installations and are ready at any moment to destroy a powerful and technically well-equipped adversary.

Aircraft constitute the most mobile category of our forces. Missile-carrying fighters are designed to destroy air attack means mainly on the far-off approaches to the targets we are protecting. The air defense air forces today have supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptors with powerful missile weapons capable of intercepting enemy air-borne targets within a wide range of altitudes, under any weather conditions and at any time of day or night. The existence of missile-carrying interceptors in our air forces insures the potential to destroy aircraft carrying air-to-ground guided missiles before the enemy can bring them within range of their targets.

And finally the radar troops. Let us assume that an unidentified aircraft or other airborne target has appeared somewhere in the distance--the radar operators must immediately transmit to the command all the data on it--azimuth, speed, flying altitude and so forth. This information must be reliable, trustworthy and up to the minute. The radar troops are equipped with sophisticated modern radar stations. Extreme vigilance is particularly important for the radar troops personnel. It is no accident that they are called the sentries of the air borders.

The everyday life of the sentries of our sky are filled with strenuous military labor--combat training, alerts, tours of duty at their positions, and exercises. Every day at various ends of our vast land the commander's firm voice can be heard: "Take over combat duty in safeguarding the air borders of our motherland--the USSR." To the strains of the band, under the unit's combat banner, the servicemen march in formation to their combat positions. This military ritual is profoundly symbolic. It enhances the sense of responsibility for the assignment. Our servicemen are always ready to fight a powerful adversary who will seek to make skillful use of new means of attack and new tactical ways and methods of overcoming air defense, using all forms of maneuvering and the full range of altitudes and various jamming devices.

Firm bonds of combat collaboration link the country's air defense forces with the air defense servicemen of the socialist states of the Warsaw Pact. They fulfill important and crucial tasks in defending the inviolability of their countries' airspace. Deeply devoted to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, Bulgarian, Hungarian, German, Polish, Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals, mindful of their lofty duty to defend everything created by the fraternal peoples, are serving vigilantly and are improving their combat skill.

In conclusion I should like to note that the country's air defense troops, who epitomize the air defense might of Soviet power, are loyal defenders of the motherland's airspace and of the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people--the builders of communism. To be equal to present-day requirements they are constantly being developed and improved. Like the other branches of the armed forces, under the tested leadership of Lenin's party they will always be loyal guards of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of world peace.